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CITY ITEMS.

The Nation's Opportunity.

The distinguished colored lecturer, Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER, will speak in the City Hall, Pittsburgh, next TUESDAY EVENING February 26th. Subject, "The Nation's Great Opportunity." Tickets of admission 25 cents each. Reserved seats 50 cents each. A part of the proceeds will be given to two charitable associations, whose mission is to help the poor, viz: The Ladies, Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh, and the Allegheny E. R. League. Doors open at 7 o'clock; the lecture will begin at 8o'clock. The public is earnestly invited to attend.

REV. JOHN PECK, S. A. NEALE, } Committee.

She spoke for nearly an hour and a half, her subject being "The Mission of the War, and the Demands of the Colored Race in the work of Reconstruction," and we have seldom seen an audience more attentive, better pleased or more enthusiastic. Mrs. Harper has a splendid articulation, uses chaste, pure language has a pleasant voice, and allows no one to tire of hearing her. We shall attempt no abstract of her address; none that we could make would do her justice. It was one of which any lecturer might feel proud, and her reception by a Portland audience was all that could be desired. We have seen no praises of her that were overdrawn. We have heard Miss Dickinson, and do not hesitate to award the palm to her darker colored sister.—*Portland Daily Press.*

Hernia or Rupture.

It will be observed that we have published for some time past an advertisement of Dr. George H. Keyser, of 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., in reference to Trusses and other mechanical appliances for the cure and relief of hernia, and rupture, besides various broken down conditions of the human body which are usually beyond the reach of medication. Dr. Keyser has given this branch of the business great attention for several years past, and we think we are justified in saying that he comprehends it thoroughly. You can get at his store, shoulder Braces for weak breasts, Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Pile Props for the cure of Piles, and, in fact, every variety of mechanical appliance. Dr. Keyser is the inventor of a **Truss for the radical cure of** Hernia or Rupture, so perfect in its parts and so comfortable to the wearer, as to elicit the admiration of all who may need such an appliance.

He would respectfully solicit the attention of all those who have been unable to get relief from other sources to call and see his great improvements in that department of mechanical surgery.

He has recently been in communication with some of the ablest and most experienced truss surgeons in the United States, and feels satisfied that all those who have been plagued with ill-fitting and uncomfortable trusses, can be accommodated by calling at his consulting rooms, No. 120 Penn street, or at his Medicine and Truss Depot, No. 140 Wood street. Office hours from eight to eleven A. M., and one to four P. M.

Beauty Fades Away.

"Beauty is but a vain and doubtful good—
A shining gloss that fadeth suddenly,
A flower that dies when first it 'gins to bud,
A brittle glass that is broken presently,
A doubtful good, a gloss, a glass, a flower,
Lost, faded, broken, dead withi an hour."

So much, truthfully says the poet. We should not wait for the morrow, but while health and beauty rest with us, should have one of those excellent, time lasting sun shadows which none but Dabbs, 26 St. Clair street, takes so admirably. We owe it as a duty to our friends, if not to ourselves, that our portraits be taken ere time or disease defaces what beauty may have been given us. Mr. Dabbs takes all styles of pictures, from the tiny miniature or watch-dial portrait to full life size cabinet photograph. His works of art will compare favorably with any exhibited in the photograph line in America. Pictures are taken equally as well in all weather.

Fill Shakspeare and Cassius.

"Let me have men about me that are fat, sleek headed men—Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look; such men are dangerous."

So said Shakspeare. Now Cassius, like many another simple man, was slim because he knew not how to appreciate good living. If he lived to-day he would not be reproached because lean, for at Holtzheimer's Continental Saloon, he would repair like all sensible men do, and partake of the splendidly gotten up meals and be as sleek and fat as his tormentor. Cassius would appreciate Holtzheimer's bill of fare and would be one of the numerous patrons who throng this popular restaurant day and night. As Cassius is dead, we can only advise lean men like him to patronize no other restaurant than the Continental, next door to the Post office Fifth street, unless they want to keep lean and spare-boned.

The Best Known Tonic.

Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya. The iron restores color to the blood; the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.

One pint contains the virtue of one ounce of Calisaya and one teaspoonful a grain of Iron and Phosphorus. Manufactured by

CASWELL, MCAK & CO., New York.

For sale by all druggists. s

To Housekeepers.

Good Tomatoes at 30 cents per can.
Strawberries at 40 cents.
Blackberries at 40 cents.
Peaches at 50 cents.
Peach Marmalade at 50 cents.
Peach Jam at 50 cents.
Good Raisins at 20 cents per pound.
Good Prunes at 25 cents per pound.
Good Currants at 22 cents per pound.
At 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.

GEO. BRAVEN.

Much Sickness with Children,

As well as adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. Browns "Vermifuge Comfits" are effectual in destroying worms, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street. Remember the place! Remember the place, No. 84 Market street.

Drugs and Medicines.

Doctors' prescriptions carefully prepared at half the usual price, at Fulton's Drug Store, opposite Postoffice.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

To-day,

The Greatest Bargains ever offered in this City, at the Great Closing Sale, No. 69 Fifth street.

Boots and Shoes

Giving for a mere trifle, at the great 60 day sale of the Opera House Shoe Store.

Still Continues,

The great rush at the popular Opera House Shoe Store.

You Can Buy

98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

Pittock has them Stereoscopic Views, good qualities.

Everybody goes to Pittocks.

Gold Pens Wallet's Pittock's.

New books Pittock's.

Photo's at Pittock's.

Dairies at Pittock's.

Albums Pittock's.

CITY ITEMS.

From a Former Student of Duff's College.

"At the age of seventeen I graduated in your College. I have since kept books in banks in Springfield, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, until my health compelled me to return to this vicinity, where I am keeping the books of this extensive firm. It is due to you to say, that the longer I have practiced upon it, the more I am satisfied that your judiciously arranged and diversified course of study is superior to all others that I have seen, in preparing a young man for any branch of business." T. K. BABCOCK.

Book-keeper to the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa.

Will Open March 1st, 1867.

E. R. Gardiner having disposed of his old place of business, will open an entire new stock of Spring Dry Goods, at No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth, March 1st.

Astonishing.

How low they are selling their Gents French calf boots at the Opera House Shoe Store. *Go and see them.*

Spring Styles of Hats and Caps,

At the fashionable Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street.

Selling Ladies' Furs.

At the first class Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street.

Anything in Pittock's department at lowest prices.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that large numbers of Americans lately emigrated there, are forced to beg their living, as they can get no employment.

The Wabash river is now at a stand, and the water is higher than ever before known. It is reported that steamboats are running over the prairies on the Illinois side picking up corn and other freight. The water is ten miles wide and the tops of houses are barely visible. The fences are all gone and considerable damage done.

The steamer Rising Star, with California dates to the 30th, arrived at New York yesterday. She brings nearly a million in treasure. Among her passengers is Senator Nye, of Nevada.

Panama dates of the 12th state that the attempted revolution in Canea was quelched by killing several of the insurgents.

Three hundred delegates, from sixty working men's unions, met in convention at New Haven, Conn., yesterday, but failed to even organize. Their time was used in confused rambling debates. The Convention finally resolved to make no nominations for state officers. It passed resolutions favoring the eight hour system.

The Illinois Legislature adjourns next Thursday.

Business was very generally suspended yesterday in the principal eastern and western cities.

General Thayer, Senator elect from Nebraska, started from Omaha for Washington yesterday, with the official act of the State Legislature of Nebraska, accepting the conditions of Congress.

McLaw's grocery, on Broadway, between Washington and Carr streets, St. Louis, and two small stores adjoining, were burned yesterday morning; loss about $30,000; insured $25,000.

The appropriation bill which has passed the Kansas Legislature provides for the assumption and settlement of claims growing out of Price's raid and the Indian expedition of 1864.

The iron has been purchased for the first twenty-four miles of the Lawrence and Galveston Railroad south of Lawrence.

Admiral Tegethoff visited Empress Monroe and the flag ship Susquehanna, yesterday.

A letter from Matanzas reports the failure of Cosme De La Torreto, a wealthy planter and merchant. Liabilities, $7,000,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Case of Interest to Wool Importers —News From Australia—Counterfeiting Satirical Secured—Death of an Old Citizen.

A CASE FOR WOOL IMPORTERS.

NEW YORK, February 22.—A case of considerable interest to wool importers was decided in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Smalley. The suit was brought to recover ten thousand dollars excess of duty paid on an importation of wool from Buenos Ayres. The purchase price was in gold per pound, and it was made it liable to three cents a pound duty. The appraisers, by some computation of the exchange in the premium on the gold pounds, added to the invoice price, making it over twelve cents, and imposing accordingly a duty of three cents per pound. It was to recover the excess the action was brought Verdict for the plaintiff.

AUSTRALIAN ADVICES.

Australian dates of the 8th of January says that a ship from London was burned in the harbor of Sydney by the action of chemicals in the cargo.

The Captain and crew of a trading schooner were murdered by the natives at New Hebrides, and the vessel plundered.

Eleven ships arrived from California with breadstuffs and lumber.

A ship is loading wool for New York.

American goods are in good supply at the west coast.

COUNTERFEIT IMPLEMENTS.

A valuable press, two engraved plates of 25 cent. currency, 1 000 sheets of bank note paper, tools, ink, &c., were seized last night by a Treasury detective, on Bleecker street. No arrests.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

Daniel Devlin, for many years City Chamberlain, died this morning.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Grover & Baker's sewing Machine Depot, Broadway, near the corner of Broom street, was badly damaged by fire this evening.

The ram Dunderberg made a trip down the harbor to-day to test her steering gear.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

A Proposition to Extend Government Aid to the Suffering Poor—A Loan to the Planters to be Secured by a Lien on the Coming Cotton Crop.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—A Committee on behalf of the St. Louis Board of Trade, consisting of James E. Yeatman, George Partridge and A. G. Braum, have issued a memorial to Congress, on the subject of relief to the South. After setting forth the condition of the Southern planter, and the distress of the people generally, is consequence of the failure of the cotton and corn crops, and the importance to the nation of a good cotton crop, the Committee urge Congress to make an appropriation of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, or limited as to amount, only by the necessities and wants of the suffering districts, for the purpose of supplying with provisions all who are engaged in producing cotton, and who are unable to procure provisions in any other way; the cost of supplies so furnished to be a lien on the crops, and to be paid for out of the first proceeds of the sales of the cotton; the provisions to be purchased by the commissary department of the army, and distributed through the Freedmen's Bureau or officers of the army. The advances thus made are to be collected through the agents of the Government for collecting Revenue tax on cotton, with proper checks and balances, such as can be readily established between such agents and the War and Treasury Departments. A system can be put in operation, to continue for one season, which will afford perfect security to the Government, and which will give the desired relief.

The Committee claim that this plan will not only relieve the Government of the threatened necessity of feeding the destitute, as an act of charity, but will fully employ the labor in the country, and prevent a famine in the land.

FROM MEXICO.

The Capital Evacuated by the French —Marquez Declares Martial Law.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondent says: On the evacuation of the capital by the French, Marquez declared martial law. The United States Consul inquired of him if some of the provisions of his proclamation, which were more than usually strict, applied to American citizens, but received no answer.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 22, 1867.

The special order, the law for a more impartial selection of Jurors, was amended by striking out Philadelphia, and passed.

The act relating to the law of evidence to allow persons interested to testify, and the act protecting wives and children of husbands and fathers who had deserted them, were passed.

Adjourned.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1867.

SENATE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The CHAIR submitted the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, ratifying the Constitutional amendment.

Mr. HOWE presented resolutions from the Wisconsin Legislature certifying to the ratification, by that body, of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the House bill for the repair, preservation and completion of public works, with amendments, prominent among which is one striking out the appropriation of one million dollars for the improvement of the Desmoines Rapids of the Mississippi river, and another, striking out the appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars for the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Mr. POMEROY called up the joint resolution to extend to the Colleges, provided for the benefits of the act donating public lands to the several States for the establishment of an Agricultural College, a proviso, adopted in the House, that persons heretofore who ever held office under the Rebel Government from holding a Professorship in the College, was stricken out, and the bill passed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The bill in relation to the Indian Bureau was taken up. Mr. DOOLITTLE and others opposed the House amendment, which was disagreed to and a Committee of Conference ordered.

The Senate also agreed to a Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

A similar course was taken on the Military Academy and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

MAIL LINE ON THE PACIFIC.

A bill was passed directing the Postmaster General to advertise for proposals for monthly steamship service between San Francisco and Honolulu—the cost not to exceed $100,000 per annum.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the Joint Resolution, supplementary to that for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition, was considered and passed. It appropriates $50,000; in addition to $150,000 previously appropriated.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. STEVENS reported back, with amendments, the Senate amendments to the civil appropriation bill. The amendments, striking out appropriations for the *Daily* and *Congressional Globe*, were, on the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations, non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment appropriating $40,000 to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States was concurred in. The other amendments were unimportant.

Mr. STEVENS also reported back the Senate amendments to the Military Academy bill.

The Senate amendment striking out the proviso that no money shall be expended in violation of the test oath, and no cadets be admitted from rebel States, was concurred in; also, the amendment relieving the chaplain from academic duties; and enabling him to hold daily services in the chapel. The other amendments were concurred in.

Mr. STEVENS, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The Senate amendment, making an appropriation for the Japan Embassy, was non-concurred in, and other amendments concurred in.

Mr. LE BLOND moved to re-consider the vote by which the Senate amendment in regard to Portugal, was non-concurred in. Motion to re-consider laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CONTRACTORS.

The House concurred in the Senate bill for the relief of contractors for building ironclads in the navy. A substitute submitted by Mr. SLOAN was agreed to and the bill passed.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The Committee on Ways and Means was requested to examine into the expediency of bringing forward a bill to establish a National School of Science.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

An amendment was adopted that after the first of September, 1867, no tax shall be levied on cotton grown in the United States.

An amendment relieving insurance companies of a tax of one and a half per cent. on gross receipts for one year, was defeated and lost.

A large number of articles was added the free list.

The Committee rose a motion to suspend the rules so as to close the debate was lost.

A motion was adopted that the debate on the pending section be closed in one minute.

The House again went into Committee on the Tax bill. The amendment offered to the tax on incomes was lost, and the income tax remains at 5 per cent. on an excess of $1,000.

Recess.

SAFETY OF STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS.

Evening Session.—The Senate bill to amend the act for the safety of passengers on board of steam vessels, was passed.

MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Mr. PIKE from the Select Committee on the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina, made a report with leave to Mr. Cooper to present the views of the minority. The report was ordered to be printed.

AN INDEMNITY BILL.

The House considered the bill from the Judiciary Committee to declare valid and construe certain proclamations of the President, and acts done in pursuance thereof, in the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. PIKE moved to extend the limit to December 1st, 1866, instead of 1865. Adopted.

In answer to Mr. Eldridge, Mr. WILSON said the purpose of the bill was to prevent civil courts from interfering with their jurisdiction, in the proceedings of military court.

It was finally arranged that the bill come up to-morrow, under the operation of the previous question, some time being allowed for debate.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Tax bill. No material amendment was made to the voluminous clauses referring to income tax.

The Committee came to the thirteenth section, imposing a tax of two dollars per gallon on distilled spirits.

Mr. FARQHAR moved an amendment providing that the act should not be construed as prohibiting the continuous redistillation of whisky by distillers.

After debate, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD offered an amendment that the tax shall not be collected from spirits manufactured in Tennessee, and consumed prior to August, 1866, which was rejected.

Mr. BUCKLAND moved to reduce the tax on spirits from $2 to 50c on the gallon. Rejected.

In the discussion on the whisky frauds Mr. ALLISON attributed much of these frauds to the appointment of unfit persons by the Secretary of the Treasury, not of his own choice, but in obedience to the will of the President.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that if the Secretary had not manhood enough to resist the appointment of unfit persons he should be held responsible for frauds committed.

Mr. PAINE asked Mr. Allison whether he knew a single instance of the Secretary appointing an improper person an inspector.

Mr. ALLISON replied that he knew of a great many who were totally unfit appointed to such positions.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, mentioned the case of an inspector in his district to whose unfitness for the position he had called the attention of the Secretary four weeks ago, and who still held the office. As a general rule most unfit persons had been selected.

The motion of Mr. MCKEE, making the salary of the inspectors of distilleries payable by the United States, was lost.

The remaining hours of the session were occupied in rapid reading, by the Clerk, of the several sections establishing rules in reference to distilled spirits. The reading of the bill was completed, but it was still left in Committee, in order to admit of the offering of an amendment to-morrow.

The House, at 11.15, adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Murder of Union Soldiers at the South.

NECESSITY OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT PLAN DEMONSTRATED.

The Soldiers' Bounty Bill.

A VETO OF THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL CERTAIN.

John Surratt and His Sister.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1867.

MURDER OF SOLDIERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The report of the Special Committee on the Massacre of Union Soldiers in South Carolina, and the release of persons convicted thereof, states that the names of the murdered men were Corlett, and Privates Ewer Smith and Mason Brown, of the First Battalion Maine Volunteers. The Committee gives a circumstantial account of the tragedy, and add that no special cause was assigned at the trial for this cold-blooded murder. The young men assassinated had been stationed at Anderson, about two months, and the resolutions of a public meeting held at Anderson two days after the murder, certify to their good conduct while there; their only offense seems to have been a desire to inform on those in public and obeying their superior officers. Of those committing the murder, the keys family, a leading rebel family, one of the most prominent in Anderson, and Sowers was a man of sufficient consideration to have been a member of the House of the Georgia Senate. This assassination was committed while General Sickles was in charge as district Com., and General Sickles states that when he took command General Gilmore called his attention to the case as one of great atrocity, and one which the interests of the service in his estimation, required a thorough investigation. A military commission was convened by General Sickles, and proceeded to try those charged with the murder, who were all arrested, except Peter Keys and Sowers, who was not recognized by Bryant and Howell. A long and thorough examination of witnesses was made, lasting thirty days. The case was skillfully managed; an alibi was attempted to be proved on the part of Sowers, by negroes who first testified to the fact, but subsequently had changed their testimony and swore they had been trained by Sowers to make their previous statements. It was attempted to shake the testimony of Howell and Bryant in various ways; but after a diligent comparison of statements by the Commission found the facts as we have already detailed them. The evidence is spread over many hundred pages of record, and it amply sustains the conclusion at which the Court arrived. The Commission found the two Keys, Sowers and Gilmore guilty, and sentenced them to be hung. The sentence was approved by General Sickles, as to the elder Keys and Sowers; but on account of their age, and being under the influence of their associates, the sentence was commuted in the case of the younger Keys and Bryant to imprisonment for life. The case was immediately presented to the President, and applications were made for various letters from several prominent men of the South, such as Alex. H. Stephens, Governor Orr, and H. V. Johnson, appearing among the papers laid before the President, with others, we noticed a petition insisting upon it that the President's avowed policy led the petitioners to act with confidence his interpretation in behalf of the culprits. Hon. O. H. Browning, now Secretary of the Interior, for a fee of $1,000, made an application to the President in behalf of the persons, and argued that they be brought within range of the writ of *habeas corpus* before Chief Justice Chase. Numerous petitions and letters urged the President to direct the officers having the prisoners in charge to suspend to a writ of *habeas corpus*, given the expectation that the courts, after the decision of the Milligan case, would declare the trial without jurisdiction of the laws. The papers were all referred by the President to the Judge Advocate General, who reviewed the case at length and affirmed the decision of the military tribunal. Subsequently, a writ of habeas corpus was issued from the United States Circuit Court of South Carolina by Judge Bryan; but Gen. Sickles declined to respond. An attachment for contempt followed; but Gen. Sickles declined to obey it, and his conduct was approved by the Secretary of War on the 23d of July. Subsequent to all these occurrences, the President ordered the sentence of the rebel prisoners to be commuted in all four cases to imprisonment for life at Tortugas. This order was immediately executed, but on the 21st of July the President directed the prisoners to be transferred to Fort Jefferson. The Secretary of War, in his testimony, gives as reasons for the transfer, that considerable delay occurred in the trial, but when prisoners did arrive there, Colonel Howard, who was in command of the fort, was served with a writ of *habeas corpus* from the United States District Court of Delaware, Judge Bradford presiding. Colonel Howard was directed by the War Department to respond to the writ.

A hearing was had before Judge Bradford, and the prisoners were discharged. The reasons for this extraordinary procedure upon the part of the part of the venerable Judge are set forth in his opinion. He claims to have judicial knowledge that the rebellion was suppressed and peace restored in June, 1865, and that the civil courts of South Carolina were open for the administration of justice at the time of the arrest and trial of these murderers; that General Sickles states at the time there were no civil courts in South Carolina that could have tried them. Neither the United States District or Circuit Court, or State Courts were opened. Steps were in progress to that end, but they had not been consummated. It is not within the scope of this report to review the legal grounds upon which the opinion is based. Its assumptions are cold and unfeeling, more than those of the Court in the Milligan case. It is quite clear that it does not tend to the furtherance of the ends of justice to have the fruits of a trial so fairly conducted as this appears to have been, frittled away by the whim of a single judge in a distant section of the country. The Committee call attention to the report of General Sickles in the Eagan case and the statement in his testimony as the ground of his action. It is not difficult to detect a link between him and Judge Hall. The vigorous comments of the Secretary of War upon the Milligan case, apply with full force to the decision of Judge Hall. The assassins were then discharged and returned to their homes, where they are still at large and no attempt has been made to bring them to trial by civil courts. It is a striking commentary on the state of society, that while according to the testimony of Surgeon Pillsbury, no doubt appears to have been entertained in the minds of that community of the guilt of at least two persons discharged. They were received by the inhabitants of the town with congratulations, which ended in a general drunk.

The testimony of Generals Scheidell, Sickles, Baird and Wood exhibits the following proposition:

First, That for the punishment of crime in the United States, the Courts cannot be relied on. Where soldiers or Union men or freedmen are concerned, justice is practically denied and offenses of a grave character against them go unpunished, neither magistrate nor jurors being disposed to discharge their duties in this respect.

Second, That up to this time there has been no change for the better, but rather for the worse.

Third, That unless substantial justice is done to the laboring class hereafter, and to Union men and Northern men, who desire to go there to engage in business enterprises, no improvement in this state of affairs can reasonably be expected.

Under such circumstances, it would seem manifestly established that the best material interest of the country, as well as the highest consideration of humanity, call for the intervention of the authority of the general government, in the only practical mode in which it can be executed, and that is through the military force. It is of vast importance that ordinary justice shall be administered. The whole superstructure of government must rest on that. The violent political and social convulsions through which the country has passed, can be composed in no other mode, and parties and states, together in peace and prosperity, if, in the meantime, there is wisdom and strength sufficient in the government to take care that all are fairly dealt with and crime punished with reasonable certainty and impartiality. In order to compass this desirable end the military forces should be auxiliary. In the language of General Thomas there "should be established some supervisory authority in these States with power to advise and insist on the impartial administration of justice, accompanied by sufficient force to induce the people to feel that authority is sufficient to enforce its advice and instructions." The government of the country should in this way be placed temporarily in the hands of men whose eminent services during the war are sufficient guarantee that it will not be abused. Such government should of course only be continued so long as necessary. Wherever life and property can be safely trusted to a local government, all external coercion should cease, and in the meantime it cannot reasonably be supposed there will be much need of forcible intervention. It will ordinarily be enough to know that such power exists and will be exercised if necessary.

As the House has so recently passed upon a measure of the kind indicated, it is not worth while to enter into further details, but only to say, in the judgment of the Committee, that the testimony herewith presented fully sustains the necessity for a resort to such extraordinary means, and, without the adoption of some such legislation, the day of the restoration of peace and prosperity in these unhappy States is greatly, if not indefinitely, postponed.

The report is signed by Representatives Pike, Farnsworth, and other members of the Committee.

Mr. Cooper will early next week make a minority report.

THE GREENBACK BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee will undoubtedly report against the House one hundred million greenback bill.

GEORGETOWN ELECTION.

The Georgetown municipal election takes place next Monday, and it is looked to with interest, in consequence of the number of newly enfranchised colored citizens who will for the first time exercise the right to vote. The Chief of Police is taking proper measures for the maintenance of order.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY BILL.

A number of Western soldiers and sailors at a meeting last night, passed resolutions urging the Senate to put the scheneck bounty bill on its passage, and appointed a committee to call upon the Senators in furtherance of their views.

SURRATT.

Miss Annie Surratt visited the jail last evening and had an interview with her brother.

A VETO CERTAIN.

The most earnest supporters of the reconstruction bill have ascertained that the President will veto the bill on Monday or Tuesday, thus affording an opportunity for Congress to take action upon the measure.

GENERAL SICKLES.

General Sickles is here, on his way to resume his command in South Carolina.

THE SHENANDOAH.

The United States steamer Shenandoah arrived at Singapore, January 5th. She was to have sailed on the 8th or 10th for Hong Kong. She had a fine reception at all the points touched at in the East Indies.

BIRTHDAY OBSERVANCE.

Washington's birthday was observed by the suspension of business and the closing of the Executive Departments and the display of flags.

NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The National Monument Association met and re-elected the old officers, viz:—Andrew Johnson, President; Hon. Wm. Seward, General Grant, Peter Force, Vice Presidents; J. C. Brent, Secretary; J. H. B. Smith, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

This evening the public reception by the President was largely attended, as it was the last of the season.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

President Johnson has commuted to imprisonment for life, the sentence of Robert Crow, who was to have been hanged on last Friday, in Rhode Island, for murder on the high seas.

From the Times Correspondence.

The Judiciary Committee will visit Surratt in jail, and take such testimony as he will give regarding the complicity of Jeff Davis with the assassination. If he gives any testimony it will be voluntary, as they cannot force him to testify. Surratt's counsel have advised him to give no testimony on that or any other subject.

The Ways and Means Committee have made two hundred and seventy amendments to the tariff bill, all of which will have to be considered in both Houses.

None of the appropriation bills for 1868 are yet completed.

From the Tribune Correspondence.

Those who think the impeachment matter will die in the hands of the Committee will be startled when the Committee reports. Parties are in Washington to testify to the restoration of plantations seized as abandoned property, to pardoned rebels, to President Johnson, at a time when the crops belonged to the lessees, thus ignoring contracts, and inflicting great losses upon Union men.

The Special Committee to investigate the murder of the Union soldiers in South Carolina, after the conviction of the murderer of three Union soldiers, have found that the conviction was a just one, and consequently discharge after conviction. The President commuted the sentence, which was to be hanged, to imprisonment at hard labor for life. They were then taken to Delaware, there released on habeas corpus, then set at liberty.

General Grant left for the West last night to be absent two weeks.

The Fortieth United States colored troops will start for South Carolina next Saturday, to do duty in that District.

The bankrupt bill is now in the hands of a committee appointed to-day, and we shall probably hear nothing more from it for some time.

Since the incarceration of Surratt no one has been suffered to visit him except his counsel and the officers of the prison Surratt's quarters have been enlarged, and he can now promenade the corridor of the prison, but is, of course, prevented from having any communication with his fellow prisoners. Thus far he has borne his confinement philosophically, and apparently relishes his prison fare. His trial will take place early in the March term of the Criminal Court.

FROM EUROPE.

THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Apprehensions of a Revolt in the Austrian Danube Provinces.

BISMARK RECOVERING HIS HEALTH

AUSTRIA ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VIENNA, February 22.—Baron Von Beust, Minister of State of the Austrian Empire, says that Austria is in favor of the evacuation of Servia by the Turkish forces. So far as Cretan affairs are concerned, the Baron says that it is the policy of the Government to avoid the question entirely.

BISMARK MUCH BETTER.

BERLIN, February 22.—Count Bismark is much better, and it is now thought he will recover.

POSTAL SERVICE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, February 22.—The English government promises to issue a blue book giving a complete account of the postal service between Great Britain and the United States.

TROUBLE IN AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, February 22.—Intelligence has been received from Vienna that serious apprehensions are entertained there of a rising of the peasantry in the Austrian provinces, on the Danube. A large number of arrests have been made by the government authorities.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 22.—Consols declined to 90¾; Erie, 37½; Illinois Central, 77½-5-20's 73½.

LIVERPOOL, February 22—*Evening.*—Cotton market heavy, and prices materially declined; sales of 8,000 bales. The following are the prices at the close: Middling Uplands, 12½d; Orleans, 13¼d.

The Manchester market for breadstuffs was very heavy. Corn declined 6s 9d per quarter for mixed Western. Barley is quoted at 4s 5d, per 60 pounds. American Wheat, 11s 3d for California. Provisions firm. Lard is considerably advanced and closed at 59s per hundred weight, for American produce. Refined Petroleum is firmer but unchanged. Rosin 9s 8d per hundred weight for common. Linseed oil, 37s 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 37s 6d for American.

LONDON, February 22.—It is proposed to put the Greek loan in market.

LONDON, February 22—*Evening.*—Consols, for money, 90¾; Erie, 37½; Illinois Central, 77½; Five-Twenties, 73½.

PARIS, February 22—*Evening.*—United States bonds, 82½.

FRANKFORT, February 22—*Evening.*—United States bonds, 77.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

A Strange Bigography.

A man giving his name as Smith was recently brought to the Western Penitentiary from Somerset, to serve out a sentence for horse stealing. On his way hither he was very communicative, and to those who brought him, as we learn, related the following remarkable history of crime:

His proper name is John B. Cooley. He was born in Kentucky in 1828, from whence he emigrated to Cleveland, Ohio, and was employed for a number of years as a waiter in a hotel. He married at that place, and had five children. He was attacked one night with a fit of delirium and his wife threw him down and commenced maltreating him. There on the floor he drew his revolver and deliberately shot her with it, firing three times at his assailants. He escaped, and was gone five months without knowing anything of the fate of the Irish, being intoxicated. They were then informed he was afraid to write, but at length he returned on the boat. He was arrested and charged with the murder of his wife, tried for the same and was convicted and sentenced ten years to the Ohio Penitentiary. He was reprieved after he was on the scaffold.

He returned to Cleveland and lived with his family for four years. But having got into a quarrel with his wife, she was again discovered and sent two years to the penitentiary.

Shortly after serving out the second term of imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary, he came near to Pittsburgh and stole a horse, sold him, but on the trial was acquitted.

Afterwards he hired two horses and a buggy from a livery stable keeper in Allegheny county, and before he got home, while in the act of selling the other horse and the buggy, was arrested, taken to Pittsburgh and put upon trial. He plead guilty and was sentenced seven years to the Allegheny penitentiary. His time expired the 13th of October, 1866.

At last he appeared at Altoona as a distinguished Showman. Here he gulled the citizens in high style. Advertising liberally and getting up an exhibition in which he could make roosters and chickens dance, mice and rats sing, &c. A full house was the result. After taking several hundred dollars, he told his assistant at the door to keep order a moment until he went to his room to get some bills, but something had forgotten. Finally he went to Johnstown, and to Somerset. He was convicted for the larceny of a horse, and sentenced for four years and three months. On his reaching the Penitentiary, Dr. Campbell, the warden, immediately recognized the former inmate. Cooley requested to have his old cell, which the Dr. promised him.

He will thus be eleven years and four months in the same cell, and at the end of the present sentence will have been thirteen years and nine months in "durance vile."

Larceny of Clothing.

Yesterday John Brown, alias John Johnson, and Edward Scott, were committed to jail by Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, on a charge of larceny, preferred against them by Isaiah Reed, a colored man. Reed lives at Mr. Joseph Walton's, and a night or two ago had a suit of new clothing stolen from him. Circumstances led him to believe that Brown and Scott were the parties responsible for the disappearance of his clothes, and he made information before Justice Ammon, charging them with the larceny. Mr. C. N. Jarrett, detective succeeded in arresting Scott on Thursday morning, and after a hearing he was held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for Court. At the hearing he alleged that Brown, who boards with him, brought the clothing to the house, and left them in care of by a board bill. Yesterday morning Constable Jarrett arrested Brown, and a hearing was given him by Squire Ammon. The prisoner alleged that he did not steal the clothes, but that Scott brought them to the house himself. Brown was committed to jail to answer at Court in default of three hundred dollars bail.

Yesterday Scott's bail became dissatisfied with the prospects and surrendered him. A bail piece was issued and officer Jarrett re-arrested Scott, who was then committed to jail.

The Stewartstown Rape Case.

Yesterday morning, Philip Heist and William Stewart, the parties charged with being implicated in the alleged attempt to outrage Mrs. Smith, on Monday night last, were brought before Alderman Strain for a hearing. Heist is charged with committing the assault with intent to commit rape, and Stewart with being present and aiding and abetting. Heist was required to find bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for a further hearing on Monday next, and Stewart was held in one thousand for a hearing on the same day.

Better.—We learn from Dr. McCook, that Robert Christy, the young man who made so desperate an attempt on Thursday, to commit suicide with a sledge hammer at Nimick's Variety Works is, materially better of the injuries inflicted on himself, and will probably recover. His friend Mr. Nicholson, whom he also injured severely with the sledge, was able to be about yesterday.

POLITICAL.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Gov. Brownlow Renominated and Gen. Thomas Urged for Next President.

RENOMINATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE IN RHODE ISLAND.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Hon. Mr. Wisner presided. Governor Brownlow was nominated for re-election by acclamation, and responded in a characteristic speech. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the principles of the party; approving the administration of Brownlow, and sustaining the Federal Government. The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Tennessee look upon General G. H. Thomas as their adopted son and the savior of their State capitol from the hands of traitors, and as the man who never made a mistake, and never lost a battle.

Resolved, That he is the cho

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1867.

GOOD WORK FOR THE SOUTH.

Among the many efforts put forth by the Christian people of the North, for the education, evangelization and elevation of the poor of the South, both white and colored, none that we have heard of strikes us as promising such large results, in propo tion to the labor and money expended, as the system of operations set in motion by the American Tract Society through the agency of colporteurs. The corps of colporteurs engaged in this special work are under the direction of the Rev. G. L. SHEARER, District Secretary of that Society, who is now here.

The plan is to organize Secular and Sunday Schools, especially on the plantations, to be conducted by the people themselves; furnish them with suitable books, and give them every encouragement to help themselves. There are now about nine hundred of these schools, principally among the freedmen, which are so nearly self-sustaining, that about sixty thousand persons are now receiving more or less instruction under the auspices of this organization, at an expenditure of less than thirty thousand dollars a year, say fifty cents to each pupil, while in the schools maintained by the churches and other voluntary associations the expense is from ten to twelve dollars to each pupil. True, the work cannot be done so thoroughly, but it can be vastly more diffused. Indeed the plantations and rural districts can be reached in no other way.

Popular sentiment in the South on the subject of the education of the colored people is rapidly improving, and many influential whites are heartily co-operating in the work. Some of the whites, especially those who remained loyal throughout the war, readily undertake the work of teaching in the Sunday and other schools, both white and colored. All they need is to be furnished with books and a little direction how to use them. We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter received a day or two ago, by Rev. J. M'MILLAN, of Allegheny, from a distinguished friend of his, who figured very prominently at the South during the war. Speaking of the education and elevation of the freedmen, he says:

"My interest in the cause which you have so much at heart, has not abated, and I would freely contribute to circulate the "Abridgment of Worship," (which seems to me admirably executed) not only amongst our colored, but our white populations.

"My position (still unpardoned) limits my influence to my example and the expression of my opinions amongst a few friends. I do not know that under any circumstances I could accomplish much, but I would gladly try to do more.

"There has been, since General Lee's surrender, a school on my plantation for colored children, taught by a very respectable man, one of my former slaves. His attainments are, however, too limited to make him an efficient teacher, and I have repeatedly told my servants that I would aid them to procure a more competent person by a subscription of ($100) one hundred dollars a year. The difficulties connected with the settlement of a stranger, at a period of such intense excitement, are very great; and the *still greater* difficulty at present of procuring any one else, have thus far rendered their efforts abortive. *The public sentiment in favor of their education, on grounds both of policy and duty, is gaining strength*, and if any tolerably satisfactory settlement of our difficulties could be obtained, a class of native teachers would soon spring up."

On Sunday evening, as announced in another place, a general meeting of the friends of the Southern poor will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, where addresses will be made by Rev. Mr. SHEARER, the general agent of this work, by "Uncle JOHN NASSER," a zealous army colporteur during the war, and now an efficient co-worker with Mr. SHEARER, and by others. It will doubtless be a meeting of unusual interest.

OVERREACHED THEM-ELVES.

The Reconstruction bill as it passed Congress, is now in the hands of the President. It is generally believed he will return it with his objections, instead of defeating the bill by non-action. Of course it will be passed over the veto.

The Democratic Representatives have overreached themselves most decidedly in their opposition tactics on this reconstruction question. The Senate bill was the most liberal measure, as regards the Southern people, acted on affirmatively by either House of Congress. It permitted the Southern people to go ahead, and reconstruct their State governments, without any limitation on the exercise of the right of suffrage. Suffrage, was made, in effect, universal to the rebel as well as the negro. When this measure came up in the House, it was distasteful to Mr. STEVENS and the more advanced radicals, who demanded that, while the suffrage should be guaranteed to the freedman, rebels should be disfranchised. Alone, the extreme radicals could not have defeated the Senate proposition, but the Democrats of the House, without exception, voted with them to non-concur; in the hope, doubtless, of staving off all action. Mark the result that followed, and for which the Southern people will doubtless hold their Northern Democratic allies responsible: the Senate insisted on its bill; the House amended it so as to exclude from voting in the rehabilitation of the Southern States, all persons who are made incapable of holding office by the terms of the third article of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. By this all are excluded from the suffrage who once having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, subsequently gave aid and comfort to the rebellion. The Senate bill as thus amended, commanded the vote of every Republican Senator and Representative. The point which we wish to make evident is this: Had not the Democrats of the House solidly voted against the Senate bill, this mass, comprising to a great extent what Senator COWAN chooses to call the "brains of the South"—in other words the guilty leaders of the rebellion—would have been permitted a hand and voice in the foundation of the new State governments. In a gaming phrase, the Democrats allowed themselves to be euchered while holding a "lone hand."

REVERDY JOHNSON, confessedly one of the ablest men of the nation, and the Democratic leader of the Senate, voted for the bill as it passed Congress, assigning the following, among other reasons, for so doing:

"I have not my way. I am obliged, therefore, to acquiesce in the decision of the majority of Congress, however erroneous or unjust I may believe that decision to be, provided I believe that it will end in a comparatively short time in restoring the Southern States to the brotherhood of States. I am unwilling that this Congress shall adjourn without the adoption of some measure that holds out a hope, however distant, that this may be the result of our deliberations, and believing that this will be done by the adoption of the measure as it now stands before you, I shall now give it my vote, not because I approve of it in the abstract or in the particular, but because I think I see in it a mode of rescuing the country from the perilous predicament in which it is now placed."

A TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

As our readers are already aware, a call has been issued for a State Temperance Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 26th instant, and that it is signed by the Governor, the Secretary of State, many members of the General Assembly, and prominent private individuals resident in different counties. This movement is timely, and we sincerely trust it may not end in a spasmodic effort, and be unproductive of permanent results.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the intrinsic nature of alcoholic drinks; whether they are to be classed as poisons, or tonics, or nutriments; the fact is so palpable as to be undisputed on all hands, that the inordinate use of them as beverages is productive of incalculable evils. Immoderate drinking is the great social vice of this country. It overtops and swallows up all others. It wrecks more character, destroys more happiness, consigns larger multitudes to penury and want, instigates to more crimes, and leads to vastly deeper debasement, than all other causes combined. It spares neither high nor low, rich nor poor, wise nor ignorant, pious nor profane, refined nor vulgar, male nor female. Its ravages are universal. Scarce a family can be found that does not hold in its circle one of the victims. Nor does the mischief seem to have reached its height. Evidences abound that it is on the increase, and if left uncombatted, will overwhelm all ranks of society.

If by suitable means any can be rescued—much more, if effectual barriers can be set up to the inundation—the circumstances of the case address powerful appeals for help to all patriotic and Christian people.

IMPEACHMENT.

A good many sensible people have regarded the proposition to impeach the President as an argument of terror addressed by the radicals to the fears of that functionary. He seems to have taken a different view, and to have concluded that behind the proposition there was a deliberate purpose and an unflagging will. Hence he has opened formal negotiations with republican members of Congress to save himself from a doom he believed to be approaching.

It is reasonable to measure the depth of his fears by the magnitude of the concessions he is willing to make to have them allayed. Let us consider what these concessions are. He agrees to surrender all the principles he has been contending for against Congress, so far as relates to reconstruction. Then he consents to accept and help enforce the Constitutional amendment, which the ten seceding States have rejected. He goes even beyond this, and professes his readiness to demand impartial suffrage.

Assuming that the President understands his own case, it would seem to be manifest that the members who are pushing the impeachment must have valid grounds to work upon.

If the President had taken the ground a year ago he now avows he is willing to occupy, reconstruction by this time would have been fully under way, if not actually accomplished. His refusal to co-operate with Congress has put off the grand consummation, and made what was bad enough at best much worse than it would otherwise have been.

New York to Philadelphia—Chestnut Street—Cemeteries—Beauty of Northern Central Route—Susquehanna—Seneca Lake—Altoona—Pittsburgh Leading Artists.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

From the din and roar of Broadway, we enter the ferry boat and passing old Trinity, with its crowded graves, lofty spire and monument over the bones of those revolutionary heroes, who preferred death in the vilest of prison holes to submission to British tyranny, are soon on the cars for the "Quaker City," whose monotonous fronts of red brick and glaring white shutters strike us as the more distasteful after the rich brown stone of Fifth Avenue. Philadelphia we found in a bustle of holiday preparation, and Chesnut street, with its crowds and brilliant gas lights at evening, presented a gay scene. Caldwell's, too, was brilliantly lighted, and glittering with gold and silver plate, precious stones, handsome bronze and statuettes. The public squares with their fine old trees, in summer seem like little patches of woods set in the glare and dust of artificial city life. There is much to interest a stranger; Girard College is a noble building, in the Academy of Fine Arts are West's celebrated paintings of "Christ Rejected" and "Death on the Pale Horse," and that fine Dutch scene, "The Relief of Linden." On Market street we wend our way along pavements which country dealers have edged with moss, green and fresh as emerald wreaths, Christmas trees and evergreens, to the studio of the sculptor, Struthers, whose father presented the celebrated marble sarcophage to General Washington and wife and Henry Clay. We have not seen, even in Greenwood, such fine monumental designs as are to be found in the cemeteries of Philadelphia. That over the grave of Rosegarten, designed by Struthers, is much admired. On the side of the column are carved the sash, sword and revolver of the soldier beneath, who has laid them aside forever. Every indentation in these last is as perfect as skill can make it. But our time is limited, and we are soon *en route* for Harrisburg, in whose neighborhood are some of the choicest scenes on the Susquehanna. We shall not soon forget a trip we had over this Northern Central, last fall, from Baltimore to Watkins on Seneca Lake, a thriving town, and summer resort often of thousands, attracted by the beauty of its "glen" and the broad, green bosom of the Lake, with beautiful genera lying beyond. At Harrisburg the equinoctial broke forth, wrapping the mountain peaks in mist, and pouring a flood over the face of this beautiful country. But its fury was soon spent, and as the clouds parted, the peaceful Susquehanna again appeared, its banks heavily fringed with standing willows, from under whose sheltering branches little boats were eager to shoot forth, then the old towns of Sunbury and Northumberland, rich with historic interest, cheerful, pleasant Williamsport; and Elmira, with its handsome gardens. Widely different is the ride from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, through the mountain ranges round Altoona. The one route is as beautiful as the other is grand and stern. We hear the rushing murmur of streams as we are whirled along, and every eye is strained in the effort to impress upon the mind the scenery of the "horse shoe." Pittsburgh seems on fire as we enter; at least so one would imagine from the dense clouds of smoke, but the people are, nevertheless, friendly and social, and we shall long remember the week spent there, and our visits to the studios of artists, some of whom are among the most prominent in the country. The name of Jasper Lawman is associated with our finest portraits, as that of George Hetzel with rare fruit and game pieces; Trevor McClurg with touching domestic scenes, that of the "Volunteer's Return" being the best known; Clarence M. Johns with fine paintings of animals; Alfred Wall with landscapes, particularly winter scenes, and his brother William Wall, for his perfect pictures of streams, brooks and rivers, which add wonderful beauty to his views.

The name of the Diamond recalls some sad memories of Gettysburg, and the square around, which for weeks after the great battle, we met on early mornings, with wagon loads of clothing and food for the thousands of wounded still on the field. But the Pittsburgh Diamond is free from such associations, a place full of life and bustle, as markets are usually. Some of these heaped stands with ripe red tomatoes, green topped celery, cauliflower, and curled heads of choice "Lavoy" have been graphically pictured by the pencil of Miss E. Williams, of Allegheny. In her studio we find also a striking portrait of the Clerk of the Market, Mr. Dallas. The Allegheny cemetery is one of the most beautifully situated in the country—through the grounds are several fine marble figures. One of these is Mrs. Lippincott. Every fold in the dress is plainly wrought in the marble, as she bends over to gaze, with a child's wonder, at the butterfly, which, imprisoned in her tiny fingers, is a beautiful emblem of her own immortality.

J. B. M.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 22, 1867.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Happening to be in Harrisburg on the 19th inst., with a couple of hours to spare, I spent them in the Halls of the Senate and House. The Senate was engaged on some unimportant business, which being disposed of, it was agreed to make the General Railroad Bill the order for the next morning, and to be considered to the exclusion of other business, until disposed of. Speaker Hall seemed to me to be familiar with his duties, and to make a good presiding officer.

In the House the private calendar was being called, and Speaker Glass, we thought, dispatched the current business of the House with marked energy and propriety. His voice is clear; his enunciation after the military fashion, quick and terse, but very distinct and easily heard all over the Hall; his bearing dignified and courteous. Several members expressed great satisfaction with the new Speaker, and predicted that he would prove himself the best of the speakers for many years of the Legislative history. Colonel Glass exhibits, when presiding, an air of almost stern gravity and earnestness, while Speaker Hall is more bland and suave, and yet they are equally distinguished for hearty geniality when met off the Chair. I found both our Senators and all our Representatives at their posts ready to answer their call, or if they had something to be acted on and no right of call, to borrow the right from any member who could spare it. I learned that all our members are very constantly in their seats, and attend diligently to business. I heard Representative Wilson make a brief speech, in which he acquitted himself with grace and ability. Mr. Peters kindly procured for me the privilege of examining a bill on the files of a committee of which he is a member. It is easy to see that he is closely observant of all the proceedings—watches and scrutinizes his files. The order and rules of the House have to be learned by every new member before he can venture on a conspicuous course in the House. Mr. Peters, with a year's experience, we predict, will become a more useful and better representative than many more pretentious members. I saw a half dozen men in the House for whom I would not swap Mr. Peters—one for the six. He is upright and reliable to the extent of his ability, and his capacity for usefulness will grow with his experience. Messrs. Colville and Chadwick are esteemed as among the more respectable of the new members. Mr. McKee deserves the reputation he has earned for diligence, for soundness and ability; he is an excellent member, experienced and capable. I was favorably impressed by what I saw of the present Legislature. It is greatly to be regretted that the Connellsville Railroad iniquity was enacted. A multitude of virtues will not redeem it. But for this stigma, I would be proud of our present Legislature. ALLEGHENY.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF—A Cure AT LAST—METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY, for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Nervous Headaches, and Pain in the Head and Face.

This preparation is entirely new, having been in use only a few months; yet, in no one instance has it been known to fail. The first dose (forty drops) invariably relieves the pain, and three repeated, often effects a cure. It not only relieves the most excruciating agony, but, when the patient has been confined to bed for months, a few doses will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; and in cases of the extreme torture, relief has been obtained in a few hours. In all other cases it will be found reduced in less than a week. Another and great charm of METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the small quantity necessary to cure the most violent attacks of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Headaches, and all similar complaints. In this respect it is very different to the other numerous remedies which are constantly being brought before the public, for the benefit of which lies in the roar sufferer's swallowing three or four quarts of some nauseating liquid, before the slightest relief is promised. Remember that a few drops of this wonderful medicine acts like magic, and instantly alleviates the most unbearable pain.

Tell your afflicted friends to try it and be convinced. Price one dollar per bottle. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
Corner Market street and the Diamond,
fe21.TFS Pittsburgh, Penna.

What Swayne's Ointment Will Do.

1—It will cure Itch in from 1? to 48 hours.
2—It will cure the most obstinate cases of Tetter.
3—It will cure Chronic Erysipelas of the face.
4—It will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head.
5—It will cure Bunions, Fever Sores, all Eruptions.
6—It will positively cure all Skin Diseases.
7—Use SWAYNE'S OINTMENT and scratch no more.

"ITCH" *Dr. Swayne's Ointment,* "TETTER"
"ITCH" *Dr. Swayne's Ointment,* "TETTER"
"ITCH" NEVER KNOWN "TETTER"
"ITCH" TO FAIL "TETTER"
"ITCH" "TETTER"

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by M'CLARGAN & MEKEAN, 85 Market street, Pittsburgh; GEO. Wood st., JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market st., A. HOBRENCE, cor. 4th and Market streets, Pittsburgh; KANE & DEUITT, Allegheny.
au28:12:TTS

READ THE CERTIFICATE OF Rev. R. T. FLUALIN.

TO DR. HOSTETTER:

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I was taken with the dyspepsia a year ago last March, and, for a period of eight months, was one of the most miserable creatures you ever beheld, not being able either to eat, drink, or sleep, and was compelled to walk the floor incessantly. I was nearly deprived of my reason, and hope had entirely left me, all the efforts made for my recovery having proved fruitless.

By the first of November, 1865, I had become so weak and feeble that I could scarcely stand alone, and, to all appearance, would soon die. At this time (having read your advertisement,) my wife prevailed upon me to try your Bitters. A bottle was procured, and, strange to say, I soon commenced recovering. I have taken four bottles, and am enjoying as good health now as could be expected for one of my age (about sixty years.) I have no doubt that it was your Bitters alone, under Divine Providence, that effected this wonderful cure. R. T. FLUALIN.

HUDSON, MICH, August 10, 1866. fe20

THE HEALTHINESS OF THE WHITE PINE.

One of the most valuable compounds that has ever been brought before the American public is that of the white pine, called POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. It is compounded from the inside bark of the pine tree, which grows abundantly throughout all the New England States, and has long been known and valued for its *anti-scorbutic* properties, not only by the inhabitants of that region of country now resident, but likewise to the wild Indians who formerly roamed the wilderness of the New England pine region, and from whom its great medical virtues seem to have been learned. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND is, then, nothing more or less, as its name imports, than a complete, pleasant and effectual remedy made from the sweet inside bark of that valuable forest tree, combined with a few other well known diuretics. Its effects upon the kidneys and other secerning organs is truly surprising, but perfectly logical and scientific at the same time. It will be found exceedingly valuable in all derangements of the mucous tissues, and we would especially recommend it where Buchu and such like remedies have failed, as being more active and efficacious for diabetes, bleeding from the kidneys, bloody piles, enuresis, gravel, and nearly every disease of the mucous lining of the bladder and kidneys.

Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at DR. KEYSER'S Great Medical Store, 140 Wood street. fe22:ad

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

TRINITY CHORAL SERVICE.—The usual AFTERNOON SERVICE will be sung in TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth street, TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock.

DISCOURSES ON THE Prophecies Relating to the Speedy Coming and Kingdom of our Lord, by ELDER W. LANGHAM, on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., at Philo Hall, Third street above Market street.
JOHN A. BEST.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY in CHRIST'S M. E. CHURCH, TOMORROW, (Sabbath.) Sermon at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. R. SNYDER. Anniversary of the Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON and Rev. ALEX. CLARK.
fe23

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. Services in the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Grant, every Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. SABBATH SCHOOL at 2 o'clock, P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.
The residence of the Pastor, Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is No. 43 Chatham street.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS. —Pastor, Rev. A. BOSSERMAN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.
Subject for to-morrow evening—Paul's Great Charge.—2 Cor., 16:13

RELIGIOUS.—THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Allegheny City, of which JOSEPH KING is Pastor, till the completion of their new house of worship, will continue to meet in EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

WHITE SUFFRAGE TO MAINTAIN WHITE CIVILIZATION.
FORTER B. SAWYER,
of Illinois, (formerly of Allegheny county) will lecture in Mozart Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, February 26th. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. To be had at Mellor's, Kieber's, Blume's, and at the door. fe23:014:8&TH

SOUTHERN EVANGELIZATION.—A Union Meeting in behalf of the Sabbath School and Missionary effort among the destitute whites and Freedmen of the South will be held at the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Wood street, (Rev. Mr. Scovel's),
On Sabbath Evening, the 24th inst.,
AT 7 O'CLOCK.
Interesting addresses may be expected from Rev. G. L. SHEARER, the Agent of the American Tract Society's Secretary of the South; Uncle JOHN VASSAR, the well known Army Missionary; and others. The public are respectfully invited.
fe23:ns

PITTSBURGH SHORT-HAND ACADEMY, No. 85 Grant street, opposite the Cathedral. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Instruction in Standard Phonography given in private lessons in class and by mail. Reports of Lectures, Speeches, Sermons, &c., made upon reasonable terms. fe3:ul3:swF

27 FIFTH STREET.

SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, NECK TIES, UNDER SHIRTS, DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, TRAVELING BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &C., AT
DENNISON'S,
NO. 27 F.FTH STREET.
fe23

27 FIFTH STREET.

NORWEGIANS, ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES IN LISLES, SILK AND KID, LACE EMBROIDERIES, HOMESTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, FANCY FANS, RIBBONS, BONNET SILK, LINEN SILKS, CORSET HOOP SKIRTS, &C., AT
DENNISON'S,
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.
fe23

BROCHE SHAWLS,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
At Very Low Prices,
BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth Street.
fe23.

SPECIAL REDUCTION,
ON WINTER BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, BALMORALS, POLISH BOOTS AND GUMS
must be closed out.
Now is your chance for Bargains, at
J. H. & W. C. BORLAND,
No. 96 Market street, 2d door from Fifth St.
fe23

SOLE LEATHER.

Best MARYLAND OAK TANNED SPANISH and SLAUGHTER
Sole Leather,
In quantities from 100 lbs. up,
At Wholesale Prices for Cash.
Orders solicited.
JAMES W. JONES & SON,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND.
fe21:171

AN ORDINANCE increasing the width of the side walk on River Avenue.
SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same*, That the width of the side walk on River Avenue, between Anderson street and the Railroad Bridge, shall be twelve feet.
SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may be inconsistent herewith be, and the same is hereby repealed.
Ordained and enacted into a law, this fourteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MACPHERSON,
Clerk of Select Council.
GEO. D. RIDDLE,
President of Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. fe23

AN ORDINANCE amending an Ordinance passed January 9th, 1867.
SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same*, That the salaries of the Controller and Superintendent of Water Works are hereby fixed at Eighteen Hundred Dollars per annum each, to take effect from the 1st day of January, 1867.
SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may be inconsistent herewith be, and the same is hereby repealed.
Ordained and enacted into a law this the fourteenth day of February, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.
JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MCPHERSON,
Clerk of Select Council.
GEO. D. RIDDLE,
President of Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. fe23

FOR SALE.
LARGE BRICK BUILDING

Of thirteen rooms, occupying a Lot 53 feet on North Canal street, and running back 264 feet to Liberty street; stable and carriage houses fronts on Liberty street; residence fronts North Canal street; situated in city of Allegheny, Fourth ward. It is very desirable property, and without a fault. This is a chance seldom offered to those who desire a comfortable home of this character.

123 Acres in Blair county, and about 4½ miles from Altoona station, on Central Railroad. No improvement except four acres cleared. This property lies at the head of Sinking Valley, and is good, rich, fertile soil; tract adjoining now in part under cultivation and producing largely. Altoona is fully as good a market as Pittsburgh; good road to the same. On this property there is timber and stone sufficient for all building and fencing purposes, but no more. Price $1,500. Terms—half cash, balance in one and two years.
JOHN CROFT.
fe23 Real Estate Agent, No. 128 Fourth St.

NEW GOODS
OPENING DAILY.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
No. 19 Fifth Street,
Are opening daily
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

BRADLEY'S NEW INVISIBLE SKIRT for 1.67.
LADIES' MATINEE, BRODE AND OPERA Kilts.
GENTS' PIQUE AND PLAIN KIDS.
PATENT IRON STRETCHERS—for Ladies' only.
THE NEW FRENCH PAPER COLLARS and CUFFS are the latest novelty on paper.
BEST FRENCH WHALEBONE CORSETS—all sizes.
GUIPURE LACES—new styles.
HEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.
NEW LACE COLLARS.

Dealers Supplied
AT
NEW YORK JOBBERS' PRICES.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
No. 19 Fifth Street.
fe23

PRICES REDUCED—On India Rubber Belting, Hose and Steam Packing. The new card rates are from 10 to 15 per cent lower than our former rates. A full assortment on hand at the India Rubber Depot, 28 and 28 St. Clair street.
fe22 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to E. Jones & Co.,)
Corner Fourth & Wood Sts.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities, Foreign Exchange, Gold, Silver and Coupons.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO.,
No. 178 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Call the attention of buyers, both WHOLESALE and RETAIL, to their unusually large and well selected stock of

New Dry Goods,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.
Beautiful Styles of Prints, Delaines,
CHINTZES AND DRESS GOODS.
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
Plain Goods,
SUCH AS
Wool Delaines, Empress Cloths,
SILKS, &c.
AND A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Housekeeping Goods,
CONSISTING OF
SHEETING and SHIRTING MUSLINS, TICKING, TABLE LINEN, TOWELING, FURNITURE CHECKS, &c., &c., &c.,
Together with a fine assortment of
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO.,
No. 178 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
fe23 ABOVE THE MARKET.

CINCINNATI
LEAD PIPE
AND SHEET LEAD WORKS,
No. 19 East Ninth Street.
McCORMICK & GIBSON, Proprietors,
DEALERS IN
Pig Lead, Block Tin and PATENT SHOT.
Make to order PIPES and SHEETS of any required weight and size. Sheets per square foot, 2½ lbs. and upwards. Pipes—Calibre ¾ inch to 3 inches. Also, very light Pipe for Hydraulic use, and for Drainage.
We would especially ask the attention of Plumbers and Proprietors of
OIL WORKS AND OIL WELLS.
fe23:ul2

STOCK OF CLOTHING At Auction.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE, consisting of
OVER 1,500
COATS, VESTS AND PANTS
Of Superior Makes and Quality,
Will be sold at the
AUCTION HOUSE.
159 Federal St., Allegheny,
COMMENCING FRIDAY, FEB. 22,
At 9 o'clock, continuing the entire day and recommencing on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.
Buyers will find it to their interest to attend this most attractive and peremptory sale.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.
fe23,us1

F. L. ATWOOD. BENSON JONES. J. M'CAFFREY.
ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,
Cor. of 3rd and Liberty Streets,
Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Light and Heavy Casting furnished promptly to order.
Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c., &c.

Agents for A. S. Cameron & Co.'s STEAM PUMPS AND BLOWER ENGINES,
These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. Pumps constantly on hand. fe23:ul0

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
Manufacturers of
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,
Dealers in
RUBBER HOSE,
BATH TUBS,
HYDRANTS,
COPPER BOILERS,
IRON SINKS,
WASH STANDS, &c.,
167 Smithfield St.,
fe22:7S *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BUENA VISTA STREET.—All persons are hereby notified that the report of the Viewers appointed to view and assess damages and benefits for the opening of Buena Vista street, Second Ward, Allegheny, from its present terminus on Taylor Avenue, to Jackson street, a distance of 278 feet, has been filed in the District Court of Allegheny county, at No. 101 April Term, 1867, which report will be confirmed unless exceptions are filed within six weeks from filing the report.
J. C. McCOMBS, Solicitor.
fe23:ul6

H. B. LYON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Office: No. 39 MARKET STREET,
fe7:ud3 PITTSBURGH.

GEORGE BEAVEN,
Candy Manufacturer
And dealer in FOREIGN AND AMERICAN FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &C., &C.,
No. 112 Federal Street,
Second door from the First National Bank.
Jal3:s2 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

RAFFLE.—On Monday, February 25th, 1867, at the MORGAN HOUSE, Allegheny City,
A GRAND RAFFLE.
Will take place for the FINEST HEIFER ever seen in this State, weighing 2,200 pounds. One hundred chances at $5 each. fe20:179

MADISON STARCH AGENCY.—Just received
400 boxes, 40 lb., Pearl starch;
200 " 40 lb., do.;
100 " Corn do.;
50 " Silver Gloss Starch.
For sale low to the trade by the agents,
SCH MAKER & LANG,
172 and 174 Wood street.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Fresh Sicily Oranges and Lemons in prime order, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. REASHAW.
fe16 Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN
WALTHAM WATCHES.

I.—We claim, and are prepared to prove, that the American Watches, manufactured at Waltham, Massachusetts, are not only equal, but far superior to the common watches of England, Switzerland and France.

II.—While we admit that it would be difficult to excel the masterpieces of the eminent European manufacturers, and while we do not claim to have made any decisive improvements over them, we do assert and challenge a successful denial, that our superior class of watches are fully equal, *to every respect*, to the most expensive specimens of foreign chronometrical art.

III.—We claim that our watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for American use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the market.

IV.—The reasons why our watches possess these advantages over their European rivals are chiefly:

First, Because the principle of the division of labor is carried out in our workshops to its extremest limits, not in human industry only, but in machinery as well. Every watch passes through hundreds of hands and hundreds of machines.

Second, Because we promptly adopt every new invention to perfect machinery, and every proffered improvement in the structure of watches.

Third, Because in each of the very numerous, minute, and often microscopic parts of which a watch is made up, we attain, by mechanical power, nearly *absolute* mathematical precision and uniformity, which it is utterly impossible to achieve by manual labor. Wheels, pinions, escapements, balances, springs and screws—exact counterparts in weight, circumference and dimensions—are turned out by millions by the unerring, because unswerving, iron hands of machinery. Hence, every watch of any one style is a true copy of its model.

V.—These results enable us to defy foreign rivalry, because no similar uniformity and precision is attainable by hand, and because in Waltham alone is machinery exclusively employed in the manufacture of the intricate and delicate mechanism.

VI.—Now, as will be seen at once, this similarity in structure reduces the cost of production; it secures uniformity in results; it perpetuates and *infallibly* allows any excellence that may be once achieved; and makes it easy to repair any injury sustained, or replace any part that may be lost or destroyed.

VII.—In addition to these mechanical advantages, our Watches are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches. They are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces. In an old English watch there are more than 700 parts.

VIII.—We began our experiment in 1853, in the face of a formidable prejudice against American watches. Our system was new and untried. We have steadily increased our facilities, until now we employ over 700 artisans, and sell 70,000 watches a year. Nearly a quarter of a million of our watches are in use to-day in every State of the Union, as well as in the Mexican and British Provinces and Colonies. Their universal popularity is the best proof of their merit that we can produce. They have won their way in spite of of every opposition and of immemorial prejudices. Hundreds of dealers all over the country have expressed their preference for our products after a long and practical experience with foreign watches.

Any of the grades of Waltham watches may be purchased of watch dealers generally throughout the country.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
182 Broadway, New York.
ROBBINS, APPLETON & CO.,
158 Washington Street, Boston.
fe23 167:TTHS

DUNSEATH & CO.,
Wholesale Agents
FOR THE
American Watch Company's WATCHES.
No. 56 Fifth Street,
fe23 OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
WE OPEN TO-DAY,
our new stock of
CARPETS,
Comprising the Best Patterns made in
Ingrain, Three Ply and English Tapestry Brussels,
which we now offer at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the lowest prices since the war.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street.
Second Floor, over Henry Miner's Book Store.
fe19:TTH:S&WT.

BLEACHED MUSLINS AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,
No. 87 Market Street,
(West side, near Market House.)
BLEACHED MUSLINS 12½ cents up;
5-4 do do 25 " "
10-4 SHEETING;
10-4, 11-4 LINEN SHEETING;
5-4 PILLOW LINENS;
TABLE LINENS;
HUCK TOWELS;
" By the yard;
BLANKETS;
FLANNELS, and
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
ALL NEW.
fe21
W. J. GILMORE.....JOS. LIEBLER.

GILMORE & LIEBLER,
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TRUNKS,
Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.
☞A large assortment of Ladies' Satchels always on hand.
Nos. 104 and 106 Wood St.,
fe19:164 PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO EUROPEAN EXCURSIONISTS.
The undersigned having just returned from New York, where he went to perfect arrangements for booking passengers during the coming season, is prepared to give every information as to rate, accommodation, &c., by the
INMAN OR ANCHOR
Lines of Steamships.
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
Adams Express Office,
fe19:174 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—To holders of Bounty Bonds of the Second Ward, Allegheny, from No. 1 up to 200 of the first issue, dated September 1st, 1864:
The above numbered Bonds will be paid at the office of the ALLEGHENY TOWN COMPANY, on or before the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1867. The interest on the above bonds will be stopped after that date. By order of the Board.
ROBERT LEA, President.
JOHN BROWN, JR., Secretary. fe18:142

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. SCHLEITER,
SUCCESSOR TO
GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92 Market Street.
Cheapest Dry Goods House
IN THE CITY.
Entire Stock of
WINTER GOODS
At an Immense Reduction.
French Merinos
AT 62c PER YARD.
**Calicoes, Muslins,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

AT EATON'S,

Jm. Emb'd Paper Collars,

LADIES' PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,

All Styles.

THE "INVISIBLE"

Empress Trail Skirt,

ANOTHER LOT RECEIVED.

New Bend Drop

TRIMMING AND BUTTONS.

NEW ASSORTMENT

Alexandre's Kid Gloves,

AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

fe21

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH HORNE'S & CO.'S,

We are now opening a large and well-selected stock of

SPRING GOODS

embracing all that is new and desirable, in

Dress Trimmings,
Head Pringes, in White, Black and Amber,
Bead Trimming,
Guipure and Disney Lace,
Pointe and Applique,
Lace and Crape Veils,
Berage, Grenadine and Tissue,
Hamburg Edge and Insertings.

A full line of LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in Plain, Hemed, Hemstitched, Embroidered and Lace, which we are offering at very low prices.
Brush Goods of every description.
Silk, Velvet, Crochet and Steel.
SILK TOWELS, at 25 cents each—something new.
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Belts, Belt Clasps,
Bustles, Ribbons,
Flowers and Frames.
STRIPED SKIRTING—A large stock just received of choice patterns.
Satchels, Shawl Straps and Travelling Bags.
Full line of GLOVES and HOSIERY.
OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS, up stairs, will be found well stocked with fresh goods, which we offer to the trade at EASTERN PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe22:s60

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We are just receiving a full and complete stock for our spring sales, consisting of
White Goods, in Nainsook, Cambrics, Jaconets, Swiss Mulls, Barred and Plain Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Linens, Linen Cambric and Lawns, Tucked Cambric Skirting.
EMBROIDERIES, full line Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Hemstitch Edgings and Insertings, Jaconet and Hamburg Flouncings, French Cambric Bands, Dimity Bands, Infants Embroidered Robes and Waists.
LACES, Real Point, and Applique Lace and Edgings, Valencia, Maltese, and Cluny Lace and Guipure Laces and Edgings, Imt. Val. Laces, Edgings and Insertings.
HANDKERCHIEFS, Real Point and Applique, Thread, Cluny and Val. Trimed, Plain, Embroidered and Hemstitched Linen.
SASH and BONNET RIBBONS, Trimming and Neck RIBBONS.
FULL LINE ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES for Ladies, Gents and Misses.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS, all makes, Waterfall Pads, Hair Rolls, Coronet Bands, Nets, &c.
A FULL LINE GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
COUNTRY DEALERS, and ALL who buy to sell again, will find in our Wholesale Department, a good assortment, and as low as EASTERN PRICES.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

fe18

500 OVERCOATS

YET REMAINING UNSOLD, which must be CLOSED OUT

REGARDLESS OF COST,

At the Immense

CLOSING OUT SALE,

AT

J. D. RAMALEY'S

334 and 336 Liberty Street,

Also, a Large Assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS,

WHITE SHIRTS,

Cotton and Woolen Hosiery,

Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders, &c.

GLOVES

Of all Descriptions, and a Large Assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

All of which must be sold regardless of cost or invoice.

Call and Be Convinced.

J. D. RAMALEY,

334 and 336 Liberty Street,

Opposite Wayne.

ja15:TTS

$25,000 WORTH OF

CLOTHING.

FOR SALE AT

McGRATTY'S,

Cheap Clothing House,

Corner of Ohio Street and Diamond,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

At Wholesale and Retail.

LIST OF RETAIL PRICES:

Fine Scotch Tweed Suits	$12 00
Fine Fancy Cassimere Suits	20 00
Fine Fancy Heavy Cassimere Suits	25 00
Fine Black Sack Up Overcoat	9 50
Heavy English Beaver Overcoats	18 00
Castor Beaver Overcoats	22 0
Chinchilla Overcoats	15 00
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	15 00
Fine Black French Frock Coats	22 50
All Wool Pants and Vests	9 50
All Wool French Cap, Pants and Vests	11 00
Cassimere Vests from	2 50 to 5 00

Also, A LARGE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Boy's Clothing.

CUSTOM WORK MADE TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

no21:n15:s

CARR, McCANLDESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood St.,

Third house above Diamond Alley,)

oct-tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCIAL

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

To Create a Loan

FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

The Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over due and unpaid for some time past;

And Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice, (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interests of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years and within ten years: eight millions of dollars, payable at any time after ten years and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The boads of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, ditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provision of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., of the 1st day of April, A. D., 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Penn'a, U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in Five years and payable in Ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in Ten years and payable in Fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in Fifteen ears and payable in Twenty-Five years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due loans

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.

W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

de7-N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. fe8:129

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1867.

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Allegheny Commons.

We published on Wednesday a communication signed "More Anon," and one appears to-day signed "O. P.," both opposed to the contemplated legislation to improve the Allegheny Commons by levying a tax of two hundred thousand dollars for that object, and have been induced to give place to these well written articles by the high respectability of the respective authors. Our columns are of course open to reply to the extent of any space we can spare; but we deprecate any controversy on this subject, and owe it to ourselves to say that we are not prepared, as at present advised, to endorse the views of our worthy correspondents; on the contrary, we rather incline to wish they would not essay to clog or retard the car of progress, but put their shoulders to the wheels and press it onwards. We doubt whether any other municipal government in the country would suffer so large an area of public ground to remain ungraded and unplanted, and use it merely as a depositary of offal and garbage for so many years, nor are we quite sure that it is altogether right to plead the liberality of a few private gentlemen, in expending money on a portion of the Common, as a reason why the city should wait for or depend upon other such benefactions. The Commons can be converted into a magnificent Park in the spring every resident on in-lot and out-lot has a much greater interest in such improvement than the use for commonage or pasture is worth to them.

We are not prepared to judge whether the mode of accomplishing a change proposed by the Committee is the best or not. All we mean to say is that in our humble judgment the efficient and tasteful way would be furnished one hundred acre Park in Allegheny will be to enhance the market value of it nearly, more than a million of dollars, besides making the city one of the most desirable and attractive places of residence in the State.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Does the correspondent of the *Commercial* entertain a hope that the Legislature will authorize a debt of $300,000 upon the city of Allegheny, at the instigation of a committee of five members of Councils, whose united contributions to the Treasury amount to $267 only, some two of whom are not assessed for a dime? Was there ever, in municipal affairs, such an *assumption* without a petition numerously signed by citizens and tax payers, for the purposes of pleasure and recreation for the wealthy, who have leisure and inclination for the enjoyment of the object, and aiding by the application of so vast a debt to the city, without one compensating feature by way of return for the same?

The county of Allegheny, and those cities have had some dire experience in the way of issuing Bonds for objects of utility, and promotion of facility of intercourse and trade with the West and East. A large amount of these Bonds are yet outstanding, from whence not a dollar has ever reached the treasury. We hope not, and believe it will require something stronger than *"Philadelphia Imagery"* to frame a law for the recovery of taxes for the purposes indicated by the Committee of five, who propose this unparalleled aggression upon the vested rights of a large number who protest against the measure as calculated to precipitate the city of Allegheny into confusion difficulty if not disgrace, in the depreciation of her already *outstanding* securities.

O. P.

Pittsburgh Vindicated

Yesterday morning a stranger whose name we did not learn, but who announced himself as a Baltimorean, was in the Rush House, and being tolerably well filled with whisky, was blowing considerably concerning his ability to whip any man of any size in Pittsburgh. He became so outrageous at last that he was put out of the house. An individual, well known in Pittsburgh, followed the taunting Baltimorean outside, and when on the pavement, without much ado, drew off and knocked the gentleman down. The latter picked himself up meekly and without saying a word, or offering to make good the claims to championship which he had so loudly proclaimed, went directly into the house, made hasty preparations and left, since when he has not made his appearance.

Man Drowned at New Castle.

On the night of December 3d, a man named Edwin Fisher, engineer at the Little Mill Iron Works, in New Castle, Lawrence county, mysteriously disappeared and not the slightest clue to his fate could be discovered. The mystery remained unsolved until Tuesday afternoon, when, as we learn from Mr. J. J. Cooke, Constable of New Castle, the body of the unfortunate man was found under the ice in the canal at that place. He was floating face downward and his head was frozen to a cake of the ice. The body was fully identified. At the inquest it was testified that the deceased had been seen very much intoxicated on the night of his disappearance. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned. The deceased had a family living in Ohio.

Tore it Down.

An information was made yesterday morning before Alderman Strain, by officer Brown of the Independent Police, charging Hugh Fitzpatrick with tearing down a certain piece of a sign. It appears that officers Brown and Wilmot had seized, upon due authority, the goods and chattels of the accused, and had pulled up a notice on the premises that the same would be disposed of at constable's sale on a certain day, yesterday morning, while officer Brown was passing the premises, he observed the accused tearing and destroying the notice. He was arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERRIBLE CRASH.

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AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES FOR 30 DAYS. Many Goods LESS THAN FIRST COST.

Men's Calf Boots, tap sole, selling $3 50, reduced from $6.50.
Men's grain boots, sewed, selling $4.50, reduced from $8.50.
Men's kip boots selling $3.25, reduced from $4.25.
Men's "grain boots, sewed, selling $3.50, reduced from $4.50.
Men's balmorals, tap sole, selling $2.50, reduced from $3.25.
Men's balmorals, no ring, $2.25, reduced from $2.75
" " heavy, selling $2.50, reduced from $2.25
Ladies' kid polish selling $4.00, reduced from $5.50
" " goat " $2.75 " " $3.50
" " " $2.75 " " $3.00
" " " $2.25 " " $2.50
Ladies' French (mo) bals selling $2.75, reduced from $3.25.
Ladies' goat bals selling $2.75, reduced from $2.25
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Warranted when our name is on the Article.

FRESH GROUND CORNMEAL and RYE FLOUR constantly on hand.
COFFEE and GROUND NUTS ROASTED promptly.
We respectfully inform the public that we will continue the manufacture of all the DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPICES, which we offer to Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pennsylvania and Petroleum Banks, there being no evidence to sustain the charge, the jury has recently acquitted defendants without leaving the box.
The Pittsburgh *Commercial* makes considerable adoabout having a correspondent at Harrisburg who *unearthed* the bill which is asked to be passed by the Pennsylvania railroad company. We published the facts the same day they were published by the Commercial, but did not make a sensation to consider it a feat of great magnitude.—*Erie Dispatch.*
The following gentlemen have been nominated, by the President, for Postmasters in Venango county: Price J. Booth, at Plumer; Ransom Craig, at Dennison; Arthur L. Holt, at Tarr Farm; and Nathaniel W. Read, at Rouseville.
At a mass meeting held at Oil City it was resolved to petition the Legislature to grant the right of the citizens of Venango county to vote on the question of the removal of the county seat from Franklin to Oil City.
We are happy to be able to state, upon the authority of an eminent fruit grower, that peaches and other fruits are as yet safe, the winter having been a most favorable one.
The Uniontown *Standard* recommends in terms of high and just compliment, Hon. James Veech, of Pittsburgh, for Supreme Judge.
Youngstown, Ohio, has been infested by burglars, "Bones," alias Boilmer, their leader, has been arrested.

An Alleged Counterfeit Shover Jailed.

Yesterday morning, Mr. J. J. Cooke, Constable of New Castle, Lawrence county, brought to the city and lodged in our jail a prisoner named George Wimer, charged with passing counterfeit money. It is stated that on the 4th of February, the accused was in Centerville, Butler county, and there purchased two pieces of cassimere from a clothing dealer, there, named William McCurry, giving in payment therefor, a bill purporting to be on the National Bank of Central New York, the denomination of the bill being one hundred dollars, and receiving the proper change. The one hundred dollar bill was soon ascertained to be a counterfeit, and information against Wimer was made by Mr. Curry, before Justice William J. Carns, of Centreville. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer Cooke, at New Castle, it having been ascertained that the accused had gone thither. On Wednesday morning last the officer succeeded in arresting the prisoner at New Castle, and took him to Centreville, where he was identified as the man who passed the bill. The man who had received the bill from him was not absolutely certain as to the identity, but samples of the cloth purchased were produced and found to agree precisely with a suit of new clothes in which Wimer's son had just made his appearance. Other circumstances seemed to make it tolerably certain that the prisoner was the guilty man. A hearing in the case was had on Thursday morning, before Justice Carns, and the prisoner sent here yesterday morning, as stated, to wait a final disposition of his case in the United States Court. Wimer is a man of about forty-years of age, and has a family residing at Centreville. He has the reputation of being an accomplished scamp. The taint of dishonesty seems to prevail in the family, as a brother and some other members have been in "difficulties."

Highway Robbery on Birmingham Bridge.

On Monday evening last, at a late hour, as Mr. James Leech, of Birmingham, was crossing the covered bridge across the Monongahela, he was attacked by some person who knocked him down and "went through" him. Mr. Leech had under his arm a vest rolled up, and this the thief took from him. Fortunately he had no money with him, and so the thief found the profits of the enterprise limited to the vest he secured. Information of the affair was conveyed to the Mayor's office, and from the description given of the robber, officer Moon was led, yesterday morning, to arrest on suspicion one William H. Hoover, a well known "bird" hereabouts. Hoover was locked up, and last evening Mr. Leech called to see whether he could identify him. He is very positive that the prisoner is the one who robbed him. Hoover will probably have a hearing to-day. He is a person of tolerably large criminal experiences, having already served three terms in the Penitentiary.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports twenty as the total number of deaths for the week from February 16th to February 17th, 1867. The diseases producing death were as follows:

Typhoid Fever, 2; Pulmonary Consumption, 1; Gastro Enteritis, 1; Perdonitis, 1; Inflammation of Lungs, 3; Dysentery, 1; Still Born, 3; Hydrocephalus, 2; Convulsions, 2; Typhus Cerebro Spinalis, 1; Inflamation of Lungs, 3; Whooping Cough, 1.

Of the above there were: Under one year, 7; from one to two, 3; from two to five, 1; from five to ten, 1; from fifteen to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 1; from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 1; from sixty to seventy, 1; Males, 15; Females, 5; White, 19; Colored, 1; Total 20.

An Allegheny Drunk.

—Only one case was before Mayor Morrison yesterday morning, viz: John Miller, arrested by officer McMullen during the night on Ohio street. He was fined and dismissed.

NEIGHBORHOOD GLEANINGS.

An Episcopal Convention of some of the eastern counties was in session at Reading on the 19th and 20th. The Convention favors a new diocese, composed of the district outside of the counties of Philadelphia—Montgomery, Bucks, Chester and Delaware.

The act relating to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and the establishment of experimental farms in connection therewith, has passed the House of our State Legislature, and will, no doubt, pass the Senate. The act contemplates the purchase of two farms, one in the east and one in the west, for experimental purposes in the art of farming, in connection with the Agricultural College of the State.

A bill has been presented to the Legislature relieving the auctioneers of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh from the tax of one-fourth of one per cent. charged upon all stocks and loans sold by said auctioneers. This should be passed, as the law, in its present shape, operates very unequally as between the brokers and the auctioneers, and to the injury of citizens having stocks or loans sold at auction.

Judge Johnston, lately charged the Grand Jury of Meadville Crawford county, to make a presentment in favor of building a new Court House at Meadville. The address was very conclusive in its arguments, and just after its delivery, a portion of the plaster upon the ceiling of the present Court House suddenly fell down, and barely missed striking one of the County Commissioners.

In all the cases of the Commonwealth against C. V. Culver, L. H. Culver and John Walker, in the Court of Dauphin county, for embezzlement of large sums of Venango and Petroleum Banks, there being no evidence to sustain the charge, the jury has recently acquitted defendants without leaving the box.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—The attention of the property owners and citizens of Pittsburgh is called to the following resolution of the Street Committee, adopted at the last meeting, Jan. 28, 1867:

Resolved, That the Citizens and Property Owners of Pittsburgh, desirous of having the streets in front of their respective property graded, paved and set with curb stone are invited to present their petitions to Councils *before the 1st day of April, 1867*, as all petitions presented after that date will necessarily be laid over till the following year.

CHARLES REICHSPFARR,
Chairman of the Street Committee.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 22, 1867.

—The bill lately passed by the Senate for retiring the compound interest notes by issuing temporary 3 per cent loan certificates to the extent of not exceeding 100 millions of dollars, was on Tuesday referred to the committee on banks and currency of the House, and the Speaker is reported to have remarked that this disposition of it was equivalent to its death. Hence Mr. McCulloch will go on and take up the compound 6 per cent notes according to the original plan of last year, either by paying them from cash in hand, or by means of the ordinary loan. Political quiet would give the Treasury new and powerful assistance in funding its short debt, and so hasten the time when specie payments will be secured. As the affairs of the Treasury are brought into order by funding, prices based upon the paper money must decline, and continue to yield until they reach values based on gold at par.

—The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to an inquiry of the House, says that the gross proceeds of the sales of cotton by the Government amounted to nearly $20,500,000, and the proceeds from the sale of miscellaneous abandoned property to $1,785,561. The total receipts from these sources were nearly $35,000,000, and the net profit of the United States $25,000,000.

—The balance at the Sub-Treasury is steadily accumulated in coin and currency, and the Secretary of the Treasury is in a position where $8,000,000 reduction in legal-tenders can be made for January and February. The $4,000,000 reduction for January was in the power of the Department, but was not made made, for reasons which have ceased to control the Treasury. The receipts from Customs and Internal Revenue continue upon a scale which makes it certain that the compound notes maturing in 1867 can all be funded or paid. The "loan bill," as things now look, can be defeated without embarrassing any one but traders upon borrowed money from banks, which must steadily contract.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Those who watch the speculations in gold at New York, know how often and how boldly interested parties to the operations declare, on private and very reliable information, that the Treasury Department is selling gold; that it has sold to-day and will sell to-morrow, any number of millions of dollars that may be necessary, in the opinion of the relator, to effect the market price of gold to his or their ends. In proof of how exaggerated these reports are, it came out in the examination before the recent Congressional investigation into the affairs of the New York Sub-Treasury, how wide these gentlemen with their private information, were from the truth. In answer to a question, how much gold the Treasury had sold between the 15th of December and the 31st of January, Mr. Van Dyck replied about two millions—generally a quarter of a million at a time, and only for the purpose of obtaining currency, not to effect the market. The hue and cry, he said, about interfering with the market by the sale of Government gold is an exaggeration, so far as its effects are concerned; because, from May last up to the 15th of October, the Treasury did not sell anything, but kept accumulating during that whole time; and in the the month of October it sold $3,500,000, in the month of November $2,000,000, and in the month of December $4,000,000, making $9,500,000 since last May.—*Phila. Ledger.*

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 22, 1867.

This being the anniversary of Washington's birth day, business was partially suspended, all the banks, and a good many mercantile houses being closed. This being the case, our market report, must of necessity be brief, as, so far as we could learn, there were no transactions in any of the leading commodities of any importance.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and unchanged—$2,55 to $2,60 for No. 1 Spring, and $2,85 to $2,90 for prime Red Winter. Barley is in fair demand at 95 to 97½ for No. 1 Spring, and prime Ohio and Penna Rye sells without difficulty at $1,25. Oats quiet and unchanged—47, on track, and 50 to 52, in store. Small sales of Corn 75 to 80.

FLOUR—Cotinues dull and weak, but unchanged—regular brands of family flour good to choice Spring Wheat brands. Rye Flour selling at $7,50 to $7,75, and Buckwheat at $3,75 to $4.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady, with regular jobbing sales at 10 to 10½ for Shoulders, and 15 to 16½ for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is still quoted at 12 to 12½ for kettle, and 12½ to 13 for kettle rendered. Small sales of Mess Pork at $21@21,50.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in demand and we can report small sales at $2,55 to $2,70—a round lot would bring $2,75. Cloverseed is selling at $8,50 to $9, and Timothy at $3,25 to $3,50.

BUTTER—No improvement to note in the demand, and with a large supply and continued liberal receipts, the market is very dull and prices are still tending downward. Good to prime Roll cannot be quoted above 28 to 30.

EGGS—In good supply and very dull and lower—fresh packed being offered freely at 25 cents.

HAY—Is dull and unchanged. Good to prime baled may be quoted at $23 to $25, on track, and $20 for common.

APPLES—In fair demand and we can report regular sales at $3 to $4 per bbl, according to quality.

POTATOES—Very dull but unchanged—sales at $2,25 to $2,75 per bbl, according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime Eastern cultivated at $27 to $28 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH METAL AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 22, 1867.

The transactions in metal have again been light this week, though upon the whole, the market gives promise of improvement, and that, too, before long. It is reported, though at this writing the report lacks confirmation, that the puddlers have, or will agree, to go to work at the reduction, and, in that event, it is probable that most, if not all of the mills will resume operations at once. We are cognizant of a few sales of some magnitude having been made during the week, which are not reported for reasons best known to the parties interested, and we thereby mention this fact to show these operations indicate that mill owners expect to start up again, and are buying metal for that purpose. There is also a fair demand for foundry irons, and while the purchases, generally, are light, they, nevertheless, amount to considerable in the aggregate, and prices for this class of metal is relatively higher than mill iron. We quote the following sales:

	METAL.	
80 tons	Grey Coke	—4mos
90 do	Low Grade Charcoal	—50
46 do	H. R. Charcoal (in lots)	51@54— cash
65 do	Mahoning Valley	45 —4 mos
86 do	do do do	inferior—in lots
90 do	Anth. Foundry—No. 2.. p. t.	
10 do	do do do No. 1..$54 — cash	
	BLOOMS.	
10 tons	Juniata Blooms	$110 00—4 mos

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 22, 1867.

CRUDE—The market continues dull and neglected, and, generally speaking, there are but few buyers at present prices. We can report sales in lots of 4205 bbls, mostly to arrive, and all at seven and a half cents —we are cognizant of an offer to sell at 12, packages included (40 to 47 gravity). Quotations may be fairly given at 7 to 7½, packages returned and in bulk, and 12 to 12½, packages included, according to gravity. No transactions in Smith's Ferry or Kanawha crude—at least we have none reported.

REFINED—Continues excessively dull and weak, and would be worse still, there are no indications at present of any immediate improvement. There is some little inquiry both for present and future delivery, but refiners, generally, will not sell at present prices. On the spot, quotations may be fairly given at 23 to 23½, delivered in Philadelphia here, and oil is dull and lower—we are cognizant of offers to sell to-day at 40.

ARRIVALS—The following arrivals of oil were reported to-day:

Fisher & Bro.	453	Jas. Wilkins	50
W. P. Logan	1560	D. Bly	55
Little & Mechling	55		
Total			5993

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, February 21—The market to-day was active and buoyant. The day was a favorable one for operations, and buyers were out in numbers, and with a full supply of stock in the pens, and of good quality, the yards presented an animated appearance. Shippers were the principal operators, though feeders and city butchers bought liberally. About 1800 head changed hands, at a range of $4@6 for common mixed lots, embracing poor rough cows, half-fattened cows, rough oxen, bulls and stags; to good fat bullocks, cows and good stock steers; $5,50@5,50 for fair to good smooth shipping steers; and $6,75@7,25 for prime to very choice bullocks. The market closed weak at quotations. The shipments to-day were not reported.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Tobacco unchanged; business small. Cotton dull, at 27@28 for strictly middling. Flour a little more active, but unchanged, superfine ranges at $5,25@9,25; extra, at $11,25@11,75; double do, including choice, at $11,25@11,60. Wheat—Prime fall, $2,75@2,80; choice, $2,80@2,85. Corn—Mixed, 62@63c; yellow, 64@65c. Oats higher, at 36@37c. Pork a little firm; but prices unchanged. Bacon favors buyers, at 9½@9½c for city shoulders; 11¼@11½c for rib sides, and 12½@12¾c for clear sides, Hogs firm, at 6@7c. Whisky dull, at $2,24.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Dunk Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. fe19:30

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, February 22.—But few speculators were on the street to-day; 500 shares of stock changed hands; Erie sold at 56¾@56¾, and New York Central, at 102¼. The meagre crowd dispersed before the meridian, and the streets were deserted.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The Produce market and Stock and Gold Exchange were closed to-day. The Dry Goods market was exceedingly quiet and mostly all the stores with the exception of Stewart & Co., were closed. Prices were sustained and the tendency of standard Brown Sheetings is upward, the Augusta having advanced to 20½ cents. Indian head and Atlantic are firm at 31c. The leading makes of Bleached Muslins are without any particular change, except Lawsdon, which now brings 22c, and James' Steam Mills, which command 23½c. Prints are firm at 15½c for Amoskeag. 18c for Spragues, and 20c for Merrimack. Delaines bring 25@28c, as to quality. Paper Cambrics are 1c higher, and Glazed 1c lower.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Flour unchanged and the demand light, and local trade brands at $11,50@12,00, and fancy $12@16; hardly any demand for super, and prices nominally unchanged. Wheat firm, but the demand is but moderate; No. 1 spring at $2,40@2,45, and winter at $2,90, but little winter here. Corn firmer with a better demand, at 60c in elevator, and 59c in sacks. Oats in fair demand at 36c for No 1. Rye steady at $1,21@1,25. Barley nominally unchanged. Cotton dull and hardly anything done; middling 29@29½c; receipts of 1,607 bales. Whisky steady at $2,25 in bond. Provisions quies and no change in prices; mess pork $20. Bulk Meats in moderate demand; sales 150,000 lbs at 7½c for shoulders, 9½c for sides, and 10½c for clear sides; demand was for shoulders chiefly. Bacon in moderate demand at 9½c for shoulders, 10½c for sides, and 12½c for clear sides; all can be bought at ½c below these rates to be delivered a week ahead, except shoulders. Sugar cured hams in good demand and pretty firm at 12c, but the demand is light, and those having orders in some cases are enable to fill them at 11½c. Lard steady at 9½c. Butter steady at 30@33c. Cheese 16@18½c. Eggs; good shipping demand at 26c. Gold 137½. Exchange steady.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, February 22.—Cattle is higher this week, the advance being at least ½c per pound live weight. The cattle are of a very good quality, with the exception of a few droves of premium not sold here. Prices ranged from 7 to 8c for ordinary to fair, 8½@9c for good prime to fat, and 9½@9¾c for extra; receipts, 2,150 head. Sheep ½c higher; sales quick at 7@7c for common to good; 7¾@8½c for extra; 8½c for extra to premium. Receipts, 5,000 head. Hogs—sales at 7¾@8¼c; market firm: receipts 2,400 head.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 23.—To-day is a holiday, and there is but little business doing. Coffee firm. Sugar steady at 10¾@10¾c. Molasses—sale of a cargo of Cardenas on private terms. Wheat—Prime Red, $2,75. Corn—White 80c, Yellow 94c. Mixed Western 90c. Oats 56@57c. Provisions firm at last quotations. Bacon and Bulk Meats active. Whisky nominal.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—Cotton flat and lower; sales of 3,000 bales low middling, at 29½@29¾c; middling, 29@31c; receipts for the week, 25,786 bales, against 41,000 bales the corresponding period last week. Exports 20,082 bales; stock 247,000 bales. Sugar easier; fair to prime grades lower; fair 75c; prime to choice, 78@81c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—Sales of 100 hogsheads of tobacco at $2,40@2,75. Superfine flour $10,00. Corn unchanged. Mess pork, $20,00. Prime lard, 12; Bacon shoulders 9½; clear sides 12½, packed; bulk shoulders 7¾ packed. Raw Whisky in bond, 28. Cotton 28.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 22.—Corn lower with a full supply on the market at 95c@$1. Oats 70@75c. Flour unchanged. Bacon—Sides, Bulk Meats in good supply and firm at 10@11½c. Rough Sugar Cured Hams 19½@21½c. Cotton flat and nothing doing at 26@29c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. February 22.—1 car oats, H Rea Jr; 77 bbls broom handles, Mellon & Sons; 1 car hay, Fellows, Thos Hare & co; 5 cars metal, James Wood & Sons; 4 do do, Nimick & co; 1 do do, Graff & Caughey; 1 car flour, Jas Kerr; 1 do do, Adams & Son; 1 pkg butter, 1 do eggs, T Harper; 4 sks potatoes, J Rosh; 23 bbls apples, Graff & Reiter; 1 package do, J Lowry; 1 package, Beckman & Long; 160 bbls flour, Gay & Welsh; 100 do do, Keil & Ritchart; 1 bbl apples, ½ bbl eggs, Newcomer, Goe & co; 1 bbl apples, Blair & Woods; 1 car flour, Wm Moorhead; 28 sks cloverseed, J S Dilworth & co; 1 car corn, Wm Bingham; 2 cars staves, Halpin & Robertson; 1 car blooms, Park, Bro & co.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI February 22.—4 cars old iron, Superior Iron Co; 1 bbl eggs, Newcomer, Goe & co; 3 cases shoe, Shoenberger & Blair; 4 bbls tobacco, J Hays; 5 do do, John Grazier; 6 do do, John Grier & Son; 2 do do, Jas Gallner; 1 car feed, Hey!; 130 pkgs fish, Raney & Gormley; 100 bbls flour, C B Leech; 100 do do, Kirkpatrick & Harrison; 26 do do, Jas Gallner; 1 car feed and flour, chneisach & Schottz; 9 bbls butter, 1 kg eggs, H W Rankin; 5 bbls apples, D H Houston; 30 do do, Jas Gallner; 1 car coal, Sheenberger & Blair; 2 do do, Reed & Caughey; 100 bbls flour, Little, Baird & Patton; 1 car corn, Wm Bingham, 1 do do, Bickley & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 22.—8 bbl lard, 35 bgs flour, R & A Carson; 15 bags buckwheat flour, J Gray; 2 bbls whisky, G Rea; 1 car staves, Wilson & Sproul; 1 bbl whisky, B A Fahnestock & co; 4 bales twine H Ger'ng & co; 2 cars staves, J Logan, 2 cars oats, R Sipe; 1 car staves, J M Henry; 1 bbl; 2 bbls oil, Reed & Bro; 1 bbl eggs, Shulz Son & co; 3 bxs butter, 2 kegs eggs, J Herbert.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—Feb. 21.—12 bbls turnips, Voigt & co; 2 cars fire brick, Johnston, Taylor & Pain; 2 bxs clothing, J S Dilworth & co; 2 bxs cheese, 45 bbls millfeed, Bricker & co; 5 rolls leather, Anderson, Cook & co.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at the Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4th, 1867, commencing at 11 A. M.:

About 200 nett tons (cannon) cast iron.

About 750 nett tons shot, shell, &c., (about one-half have valuable old metal attached.)

About 100 tons loaded shell.

About 15 tons scrap wrought iron.

About 4½ tons brass, copper, &c.

557 wooden artillery carriages, ironed.

200 limbers.

About 750 cavalry saddles, 750 bridles, 8,500 cartridge boxes, and a quantity of other leather work.

1 large hand fire engine, (built by Agnew, Philadelphia.

About 1,300 bbls unserviceable powder.

Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of musket appendages, rags, ropes, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c., &c.

TERMS—Cash, on the day of the sale in U. S. Currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, and the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ordnance and Brvt. Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

fe9:s97.9,12,16,20,25.

FIRST CLASS LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

J. LYONS,

No. 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Keeps on hand and manufactures to order, the FINEST STYLE OF GILT, ROSEWOOD and WALNUT OVAL and SQUARE MIRROR, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, Curtain Cornice, Bands and Buttons, Consols, Tripod and Bracket Tables of exquisite design and workmanship.

GILDING AND REGILDING executed in the highest style of the art.

PRICES MODERATE. no5:3mwvs

BUSINESS MAN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 6 and 8 St. Clair Street.

Has a Perpetual Charter.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, three lessons daily.....$40 00
Arithmetic and Penmanship per quarter of three months.....20 00
Penmanship, per month.....8 00
For Circulars or Specimens, address
N. SHAFFER, or
J. P. MCILVAINE.
no8:mwf

LOUIS BERGE & CO., Manufacturers of GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, Warerooms, 97 BLEECKER STREET, Near Broadway, NEW YORK.

The Pianos manufactured by this firm are endorsed by all the leading artists of the country as the most powerful, clear, brilliant and effective tone; also for their durability and elasticity of touch. Seven Octave Rose wood Pianos, with our Grand French Repeating Action, carved legs, scroll desk and lyre, and a written guarantee for five years, for $600 and $650.

no19:mwf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, on Bagaley's Lane or Bidwell street, Second Ward, Allegheny City. A comfortable Frame Dwelling of Six Rooms and Cellar, with Lot of about 67 feet front on track of Street Cars, by about 147 feet back; or the House with half the lot, will be sold separately. Apply to J. C. BAILEY, No. 55 Federal street, Allegheny, or at No. 114 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, to
de21:s26:3wTH N. NELSON, Atty at Law.

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.

MARSHALL, FULTON & BOLLMAN,

Only Manufacturers in the West of

HEAVY CORDAGE,

Suitable for Steam and Coal Boats.

HAWSER LAID OIL WELL ROPE.

Tarred Ropes for Coal Railroads,

HEMP OAKUM AND PACKING.

CAULKING COTTON, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 114 and 116 Water Street,
Near Monongahela House.

de11:1y48

RIVER NEWS.

The weather yesterday was unsettled and cold, with an occasional spitting of snow. The river continues to recede rapidly, with less than fifteen feet in the channel by the Allegheny marks last evening.

No arrivals to report aside from the regular packets, and the Robt. Moore, for Portsmouth, was the only departure. The Argosy, from Cincinnati, is among the first boats due.

The Allegheny and Monongahela river packets are arriving and departing on time, with moderate trips. The Ida Reas No. 2 got in from Oil City on Thursday night and departed again last evening.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Ezra Porter, Capt. J. H. Porter, will positively leave for Saint Louis to-day, as will also, the R. C. Gray, Capt. Anderson, for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers can rely on these boats leaving as above announced.

Capt. J. W. Marshall, late of the Pine Grove, is having a couple of freight barges built, and when finished, he will load them for whatever point he can get most freight. He has engaged the Wild Duck to do his towing, Capt. Anawalt is a very clever steamboatman, and we hope he will be successful with his new enterprise.

The Spray is next in turn for Cincinnati and Louisville after the R. C. Gray, and will commence business on Monday, and the Bellevernon will follow the Armenia for New Orleans.

The Ida Stockdale, Capt. Marsh, is announced for the mountain gold regions, and all points on the Upper Missouri River, leaving at an early day.

The Armenia, Capt. A. C. McCallalum, is filling up steadily, and will be ready to leave for New Orleans on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The America, Capt. T. H. Golding, is up for Nashville.

The "Star" Grey Eagle, Capt, C. L. Brennan, is the regular Saturday packet for Parkersburg, leaving at 4 p. m. The Eagle is a staunch and commodious steamer, and Capt. Brennan is an attentive, experienced and courteous officer. The patrons of the Parkersburg trade should always keep the Eagle prominently in view.

Yesterday being the anniversary of Washington's Birth Day, business was very dull at the landing, the offerings of freight being very light, and the receipts, too, were limited. If the weather is favorable, we expect to see pretty lively shipping to-day, for the reason that there are two boats going out, one for Cincinnati and the other for Saint Louis, and besides, on Saturday, shippers usually feel like hurrying up matters.

The Argosy left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Wednesday, and the Maggie Hays, Julia No. 2 and Lorena were announced to leave on Thursday. The Silver Lake No. 4 left there the same day for St. Louis, as did also, the Camellia, for Tennessee river, and Silver Cloud No. 2 and Golden Eagle, for New Orleans.

The Armadillo, a Pittsburgh boat, has been chartered at New Orleans by Captain G. L. Kouns, for the Red river trade, and will take the place of the Navigator, which went sunk some days since.

The Emma No. 3 left New Orleans for Pittsburgh on Thursday last, and the Westmoreland arrrive there the same day.

A special agent has been appointed by authority at Washington, whose duty it will be to inquire into the many serious charges lately made against the Various Inspectors supervising Inspectors. This appointment will be hailed with pleasure by the steamboatmen of the west.

The towboat Grand Lake, from New Orleans, passed Louisville on Tuesday, for Pittsburgh.

We clip the following items from the Cincinnati *Commercial*: The Maggie Hays succeeded yesterday in getting above the bridge, but in order to do so, she had to lower her chimneys, and take down the "fancy work," and gilt ball on her pilot house. Colonel W. Barret left Pittsburgh, in last night's train to take a peep at the "Great Republic."

At New Albany, the river, during the recent freshet, lacked three feet of being as high as in '47.

The river at Evansville is as high as in '47. It is predicted the flood will equal that of '32.

A combination has been formed between Memphis and St. Louis and Atlantic and Mississippi Packet Companies, by which two steamers will leave St. Louis each day in the week, one for Memphis and the other New Orleans. The combined lines will consist of twenty-two steamers.

We extract the following from a Cairo letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*: Commerce, manufactures and agriculture make curious changes occasionally, and the day is probably not far distant when another great change will take place in the advantage of all concerned, in regard to the manufacture of iron. The iron men of Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh have been paying the freight on iron ore from Lake Superior mountains and knobs of Missouri to the Mississippi, by rail, down the Missouri by steamer to Cairo, thence up the Ohio. Ore has been pronounced by geologists and chemists fully equal to Pittsburgh coal for manufacturing purposes, up the Ohio river, delivered to a thousand miles; and after manufacturing it, paying freight on it all the way back to Cincinnati, we fail to find a market for it. The capitalist who will lift the money his rolling mill to cairo, St. Louis, or some other point near the coal and iron, so as to free himself of the enormous freight, which will not need a higher tariff to make him speedily, "rich as Croesus." The Laurel Hill had a good cargo aranging.

The Louisville *Courier*, of Tuesday, says: Cincinnati people are supposed to be intensely patriotic, if the money finds its way to their pockets; but all their patriotism oozes out at their fingers end whenever it loosens their grasp on the "almighty dollar."

The writer of that paragraph is modestly referred to Donaldson, Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Wild Cat, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Vicksburg, Fort Donelson, Nashville and Sherman's march to the sea, for the patriotism of Cincinnati's sons.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

J. HICKLING & CO'S GREAT SALE OF WATCHES—On the popular one price plan, giving every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the price of a Lady's Watch. Without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory

500 Solid Gold Hunting Watches.....$250 to $750
300 Magic Cased Gold Watches.....200 to 500
500 Ladies' Watches, Enamelled.....100 to 300
1,000 Solid Hunting Chronometer Watches.....200 to 300
1,000 Gold Hunting Exhi Levers.....200 to 300
3,000 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches.....150 to 200
5,000 Gold Hunting Anchor Watches.....100 to 150
5,000 Silver Hunting Levers.....70 to 100
5,000 Silver Hunting Duplexes.....75 to 100
5,000 Gold Hunting Levers.....100 to 150
10,000 Gold Hunting Lepines.....50 to 75
10,000 Miscellaneous Gold Watches.....40 to 50
25,000 Hunting Silver Watches.....25 to 30
30,000 Assorted Watches, all kinds.....10 to 75

Every patron obtains a Silver Plated Ornament, costing but $10, while it may be worth $750. No parties ill represented.

Messrs. J. Hickling & Co's Great American Co., New York City wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock of watches, naming articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificates, upon payment of ten Dollars, whether it be a watch worth $75 or one worth 10 cts. The return of a single certificate will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and magnificent premium for $10, one hundred and most superb Watch for $15. To Agents or those seeking employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business duly authorized by the Government and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us. Address,

J. HICKLING & CO.,
149 Broadway, New York.

fe20:1m

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid steamer EZRA PORTER.....Capt. J. H. PORTER, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, 23rd inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
fe19 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer AMERICA.....Capt. J. H. GOLDING, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
fe23 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR THE GOLD MINES OF MONTANA AND IDADO.—The steamer IDA STOCKDALE.....Capt. GRANT MARSH, Will leave for Fort Benton, Montana, on the 25th inst., taking freight for St. Louis and all points on the Missouri River. Built expressly for the trade—offers superior advantages to shippers desiring their goods to go through with dispatch.

For information apply on board. fe19

FOR CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer R. C. GRAY.....Capt. WM. B. ANDERSON, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 23d inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
fe22 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid steamer ARMENIA.....Capt. A. C. MCCALLUM, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, Feb. 23rd.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
fe12 CHARLES BARNES, Agents.

REGULAR WEEKLY CINCINNATI PACKET,
LEAVING EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 12 M.
The splendid steamer ARGOSY.....Capt. LEWIS VANDEGRIFT,
W. Bendo, Clerk.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
fe11 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.
FRANK BARNES,

FOR GALENA AND DUBUQUE DIRECT.—The fine passenger steamer SAVANNAH.....Capt. A. MCGOWAN, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on the 23d inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
fe11 R. C. GRAY.

FOR ST. PAUL, DIRECT.—The new side-wheel steamer DUBUQUE.....Capt. J. W. PARKER, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 24th of March.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
fe11 R. C. GRAY.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &C.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of Wagons, Drays, Hacks, Carriages, and all others, whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their licenses at the Treasurer's office before the 1st day of March next, in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved April 21st, 1856, and the ordinances of Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1856.

All Licenses not paid on or before May 15, 1867 will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, and he is authorized by the Board of Assessors for the collection thereof, and all persons who drive without licenses after that time will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The full name of the owner of each vehicle must be returned at the time the Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, eighteen dollars each. For each additional Horse used in any of the above vehicle, one dollar.	

By order of the Board of Assessors.
ALLISON O. DILWORTH, City Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1867. fe7:d73

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF BRONZE, GILT, CUT AND GLASS

Carbon Oil Lamps and Chandeliers,

Lamp Trimmings, &c.

Also WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE CARBON OIL, Wholesale and retail.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

No. 64 Market Street,

de20:s79:d:aw7 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS,

E. HYDE'S & SONS

Are now prepared to manufacture

COTTON YARN, CARPET CHAIN,

COVERLET YARN, CANDLEWICK,

TWINE, BATTINGS,

COTTON WARPS, &c., &c.

WEST CAMAL STREET, between Robinson and Locock, Allegheny City, Pa.

P. S.—All orders by mail attended to. no9:n69

SUPERIOR OAK TANNED, PATENT STRETCHED AND RIVETED LEATHER BELTING AND HOSE,

Manufactured at No. 58 SMITHFIELD ST., by

HARTLEY, PHELPS & CO.

Also, Agents for New York Rubber Co.

Gum Belting.

Always on hands a superior quality of LACE LEATHER and GUM HYDRANT HOSE, COPPER RIVETS and BURS, BELT HOOKS, etc.

fe16:d

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of Wes Common, ALLEGHENY.

FRED'K ALTVATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice HEARTH AND STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c.

Orders promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE.

oct3:m10

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of

ANCHOR (A) SHEETINGS,
ANCHOR (B) SHEETINGS,
ANCHOR (C) SHEETINGS,
And BATTING. mv15: 29

K. BLAIR

HAS NOW A LARGE STOCK OF PURE FINE CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, TOYS and all other goods in his line FOR THE HOLIDAYS, and he calls special attention to his superior MIXED CANDY, at

89 and 91 Federal St., Allegheny.

de17:n30

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ORDINANCE levying a City, Poor and Business tax for the year 1867, and appropriating the revenue arising therefrom.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted with the authority of the same,* That there shall be assessed, levied and collected from the persons, professions, trades and property in and of the City of Allegheny made taxable, a tax of twelve (12) mills on the dollar on the County assessment for the use of the city aforesaid. Also, three (3) mills on the dollar for the support of the poor of the city. Also, there is hereby assessed and levied for the present year a tax of one (1) mill on the dollar (for the use of the city) upon the amount of annual sales of all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce sold in the city, whether sold by auction or otherwise. Providing all persons whose sales do not amount to $1,000 shall be exempt; and, providing water rents except by meter measure be reduced 20 per cent, the same to be collected as other city taxes are or may be collected, or as the same is now collectable.

SEC. 2. The rates of License charged upon all carts, drays, wagons and other vehicles passing tarough the City shall be as follows:

For each and every wagon, cart, car, dray, buggy or carriage drawn by one horse the sum of.....$ 5,00
For each and every one of the above named vehicles drawn by two horses, the sum of.....8,00
For each of the above drawn by four horses the sum of.....10,00
For each and every hack drawn by two horses, the sum of.....10,00
For each and every Omnibus or Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, the sum of.....12,00
For each additional horse attached to any of the above named vehicles, the sum of.....1,00

SEC. 3. That the receipts from Wharfage be and they are hereby appropriated to the payment of the interest upon the bonds issued for the improvement of the Wharf, and such balance of said receipts as may not be required for that purpose shall be set aside and invested under the direction of the Mayor, as a fund for the redemption and payment of said bonds at maturity. Said appropriation to be styled No. 15.

SEC. 4. That the receipts from the sale of Wharf Improvement Bonds shall be appropriated to the permanent improvement of the Wharf, and said appropriation shall be No. 16.

SEC. 5. That the receipts of the Treasury arising from taxes, water rents, markets, fines, forfeitures, licenses, and all other sources, together with all moneys in the hands of the Treasurer not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the following purposes:

No. 1 Salaries	$ 12,500 00
" 2 Interest	18,414 50
" 3 Engines and Firemen	9,000 00
" 4 Printing	1,500 00
" 5 Streets and Bridges	43,000 00
" 6 Wharves and Landings	1,000,00
" 7 Taxes	1,000,00
" 8 Police	17,740 00
" 9 Contingent Fund	45,347 55
" 10 Poor Farm, (proceeds of sales to be applied)	—
" 11 Water Works	30,000,00
" 12 Outstanding Warrants and unpaid claims	6,657 00
" 13 Gas	8,000 00
" 14 Sinking Fund for 1 per cent. Bonds	20,000 00
	$252,760 00

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 18 7.

Diamond Seales	$ 3,500 00
Second Ward Scales	3,500 00
Wines, Foreign Liquors and Licenses	1,000 00
Vehicle Licenses	4,000 00
Sale of Ferriules	300 00
Penitentiary Property	2,200 00
Board Measuring	200 00
Inspecting of Salt and Measuring Wood and Bark	200 00
Markets	15,000 00
Right of way, Pitts., Ft. W. and C. Railway Co	3,500 00
Pitts., Allegheny and Manchester Pas. sailway Co	650 00
Rents of Postoffice Rooms	500 00
Dust, Ess Tax, one mill	8,000 00
10 Tax, on receive mills	45,000 00
Water Rents	45,000 00
Accounts due and cash in Treasury	65,110 00
Tax, (proceeds of a three mill levy)	—
	$252,760 00

Ordained and enacted into a law this, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1867.

JAMES McCHERIE,
President of the Select Council.
Attest: D. M. RIDDLE,
Clerk of the Select Council.

GEO. D. WIDDLE,
President of the Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of the Common Council.

fe21:164

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

GURNER & CO.,

No. 80 Cedar St., New York,

Offer